



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
15 March 1991

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FBIS-AFR-91-051

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Further on Sub-Saharan Business Conference

Swazi Prime Minister Apologizes

MB1403150691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1316 GMT 14 Mar 91

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Mbabane Mar 14 SAPA—Swaziland's Prime Minister Mr Obed Dlamini on Thursday apologised to the organisers of the business conference in Mbabane for the "protocol hiccup" which resulted in his failure to attend a conference banquet on Wednesday night.

"His excellency the prime minister invited sponsors together with certain international sponsors of the ASSET (Africa Sub-Saharan Economy and Trade) Conference to his office," said a statement issued by the organisers on Thursday afternoon in Mbabane.

A senior conference source, who asked not to be named, told SAPA Mr Dlamini had been contacted by Swaziland's King Mswati III to invite the organisers for the meeting and to apologise. The statement added: "He (Mr Dlamini) welcomed the group and apologised for the 'protocol hiccup' which resulted in his non-attendance at the banquet". "He (Mr Dlamini) said he considered the aims and objectives—to improve regional cooperation and growth—to be of vital importance," the statement by the organisers continued. It added that Mr Dlamini was speaking not only as the prime minister, but also as a former "top Swazi businessman".

The three-day conference brings together business leaders from 15 African countries with their South African counterparts for the first time in public in 40 years. King Mswati and Mr Dlamini were both scheduled to address the conference on the opening day on Wednesday, but pulled out reportedly because of a major protocol "boob" by the organisers. The organisers, according to Swaziland's media, omitted to formally inform and invite the Swazi Government to attend the meeting, and secondly, ignored the local business community.

Mr Ron Haywood, deputy director-general of the South African Chamber of Business, led the delegation to meet Mr Dlamini and members of his cabinet on Thursday. Asked to comment on the meeting, Mr Haywood told SAPA: "With all due respects, I want to now cap it (the controversy). There's been enough nonsense. "The prime minister himself, I think, is a little bit, if I may say, embarrassed... by the way its been blown up. "I don't want to add more than what's been said in that statement. I think that says it all."

Asked whether the controversy surrounding King Mswati and Mr Dlamini had affected the conference, Mr Haywood said: "Nothing has changed in the conference at all. Nothing. "In fact the prime minister... (has) wished us well, and supported the whole thing. "I mean, this has been a very successful conference. Let's be very frank. "Today's (Thursday) meeting with the prime

minister was to say: 'For God's sake, let's not be looking back, let's look forward. "If protocol was wrong, its wrong." Mr Haywood added, referring to the reported failure by the organisers to formally inform and invite the Swazi Government.

NAFCOC Delegation Walks Out

MB1403185891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1719 GMT 14 Mar 91

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Mbabane March 14 SAPA—The entire NAFCOC (National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry) delegation, one of the sponsors of a top business conference in Mbabane, walked out on Thursday morning, the second day of the meeting, sources said on Thursday evening.

According to highly placed sources at the conference, who asked not to be named, the five-man NAFCOC delegation left without notifying anybody because they "hadn't been given enough recognition at the conference". The NAFCOC delegation, which was led by Sam Motsuenyane, NAFCOC president, was "upset" primarily because leading members of FABCOS (the Foundation of African Business and Consumer Services) had played a more public role than NAFCOC members, the sources told SAPA. "We feel there is a conflict of interests between NAFCOC and FABCOS which caused the entire NAFCOC delegation to leave," a source said.

According to another source, SACOB (the South African Chamber of Business), also one of the four listed conference sponsors, "insisted that NAFCOC be included in the sponsorship list". This was reportedly because the three other sponsors—SACOB, the Herbert Quandt Foundation of Germany, and the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO)—are predominantly white business organisations.

Mr Francois Marais, chairman of the organising committee, confirmed on Thursday night that the NAFCOC delegation had walked out of the conference. He stressed, though: "There was at no time any conscious attempt by the two FABCOS men (at the conference) to hijack or otherwise interfere with the programme. "I am extremely sorry that a conference of the importance of this one, and one which is more important than any of the components, whether these be governments or organisations or individuals, should have been so unnecessarily troubled by issues which in the ultimate analysis must be seen as fundamentally trivial." But Mr Marais added, "the conference has been an enormous success with men and women from all over southern Africa making important contacts, and addressing issues of great regional importance, seriously and positively."

According to a well-placed conference source, the organisers agreed to include NAFCOC as a co-sponsor because of SACOB's insistence. "However", the source

added, "the only financial sponsor of the conference is the Herbert Quandt Foundation..." "The others are only supporting it, and lending their names to the conference." According to the source: "NAFCOC hasn't even given any advice. "NAFCOC didn't play an active role at all in the organising or running of this conference. "Their role was minimal, just supportive, and mainly in name," the source told SAPA. The source added: "So, NAFCOC felt that as 'sponsors' they should have played a higher profile role. "But, it was up to them to determine what role they wished to play."

The NAFCOC delegation reportedly booked out of their hotel in the Swazi capital on Thursday morning, and left immediately for Johannesburg, without notifying the organisers.

It is the first time in 40 years that business representatives from African countries are meeting their South African counterparts. According to Mr Marais, who was the main driving force behind the conference, he approached BMW, linked closely to the Herbert Quandt Foundation, to sponsor the conference. "They (Quandt) suggested that we bring Sacob into the picture, because SACOB with its enormous contacts could help us find suitable high-calibre speakers. "SACOB, in turn, suggested that we invite others ...to join in as co-sponsors. "Remember that the word sponsors is loosely used here. They're not giving money, they're giving time and effort." It was then recommended that "we invite NAFCOC to participate as well". Asked why, Mr Marais said: "Well, it looked very much as if it (the conference) was totally white-dominated, which is the last thing we wanted. "We wanted it to be, in the first instance, South African, and in the second, if possible, it should be driven by southern African countries," Mr Marais said.

In due course he himself suggested that FABCOS, an umbrella organisation for, amongst other black organisations, SABTA (the South African Black Taxi Association), might also be invited. "Not as sponsors, but to participate in some way or another. "Dr Sam Motsuenyane (of NAFCOC) was approached about this, and he indicated that there would be no problem," Mr Marais said. He added: "We have reason to believe that Motsuenyane and his team felt that Fabcos had been given...a higher profile than one of the co-sponsors, NAFCOC. "The organisers regret that this should be the impression gained," Mr Marais said on Thursday night.

***Angolan, Mozambican Peace Processes Compared**

91AF0764A Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
19 Feb 91 pp 24-25

[Article by Antonio Maria Zorro: "Meanwhile, UNITA Is Still Attacking"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Angola and Mozambique: Similarities and Differences

The civil wars in Angola and Mozambique are becoming increasingly contingent on political solutions and less so on military solutions. They differ only with regard to the

pace at which those solutions are proceeding. The process in Mozambique is occurring at a considerably faster rate than the one in Angola. In the case of Mozambique, a first accord has already been signed in Rome between Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. Moreover, for weeks a delegation from the movement headed by Afonso Dhlakama has been in Maputo, and a Joint Verification Commission has been formed. Meanwhile, the expeditionary corps from Zimbabwe is confining itself to policing missions in the Beira and Zambeze "corridors."

There is no peace yet; battles are still under way or, more accurately, there are sporadic attacks with many victims, the perpetration of which has been reciprocally attributed to one or the other contender. However, for the first time Frelimo has announced that the attacks and murders may well be bandits coming from the Armed Forces. And, to show that it has not let itself be deluded by promises of peace, Renamo sent an ultimatum to the Harare government, urging it to abide strictly by the Rome accord: in other words, to stop intervening in the civil war for once and for all.

Furthermore, on the very date that the Rome accord (or that of the "Community of Saint Egidio") was being signed, the Republic of Mozambique's constitutional reform went into effect. This reform, fabricated by Frelimo, does not have the approval of either Renamo or the other opposition movements. In any event, however, it will serve to convince many that democracy is finally established in Mozambique, with all its attributes: freedom of partisan association and organization, distinction between party and state, independence of courts, right to privacy, etc.

In the naive opinion of one Lisbon morning paper, "The path is clear for a completely equal footing with what has been a single party up until now"; and there are no longer any "plausible reasons for the resistance not to accept a cease-fire." Nevertheless, a spokesman for the rebels asks this question: "What structures have been created to withstand the shock of the transition from Frelimo's authoritarianism to the democracy to which Renamo aspires?"

Whatever doubts may be raised, the fact is the the possibility of harmonization seems to us to be far more imminent in Mozambique than in Angola. Maputo was prepared a long time ago for the inevitable change, and has, also for some time, had the confidence or credibility of the Western democracies. Angola, as has just been evident from the failure of the Lisbon round of talks, is still "spinning its wheels." It is afraid of collapsing if it acts too hastily, and yet does not dare state publicly (as the Mozambican defense minister, Alberto Chipande, did a few days ago) that the disappearance of the previous assistance from the Soviet Union, East Germany, and other Eastern satellites "is a harsh reality

entailing serious supply problems for the Armed Forces."

What Democracy?

It is worthwhile giving careful consideration to Renamo's doubt that we mentioned before: "What structures have now been created to withstand the shock of the transition from Frelimo's authoritarianism to the democracy to which Renamo aspires?"

This doubt is arising as much in Mozambique, regarding the Frelimo-Renamo antagonism, as it is in Angola, concerning the two struggling adversaries: MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

It is to be believed that no one would aspire to any type of democracy with a parliamentary profile, constantly subjected to the fluctuations of the electoral appetite. Frelimo and the MPLA have only agreed to become democratized like someone accepting the chance of being saved from certain death. They could remain Marxists and not change. But not even the members of RENAMO or UNITA, although they have always claimed to be defenders of democracy, would gladly agree to substitute the risk of battles and party discipline with the tranquillity of a society in which everyone would live in peace, and with bloodless electoral contests.

Sixteen years ago, there were in Mozambique, besides Frelimo, the political parties emerging from "25 April"; Coremo, the "Revolutionary Committee of Mozambique"; Manaumo, the "National African Movement for Unification of Mozambique"; Fumo, the "United Front of Mozambique"; Gumo, the "Mozambican Unity Group"; and Frecomo, the "Common Front of Mozambique." Not the mention the "Democrats of Mozambique," which never became established as a party; although this did not preclude its being one of the main backers of the independence movement, under Dr. Almeida Santo's leadership. And there was also "Democratic Convergence," as well as "Federalists of Mozambique," and Fico, initials with several meanings, including "Independent Front for Western Convergence."

All this vanished within a few months, fiercely crushed by Frelimo. When there was someone who, out of humanitarianism, attempted to save the lives of the chiefs condemned to death by Frelimo, namely, the King

of the Belgians, it was already too late. Renamo appeared later, and began as a dissident group in Frelimo.

As for Angola, there were at least 30 political parties 16 years ago, with emphasis on Una (Angolan Democratic Union). But, as we know, the new power-holders in Lisbon only legitimized three, MPLA, FLNA [Angolan National Liberation Front], and UNITA: the very ones that took up arms against Portugal. With them the catastrophic experience of the Alvor Accord took place, and with them civil war was spawned in Angola.

The single party regimes committed so many crimes against the lives, peace, and economic progress of the Angolan and Mozambican populations that their desire for changes is quite understandable. Furthermore, this desire is a form of political existence as widespread today as the totalitarian seduction was two decades ago. Good or bad, the parliamentary system will always be better, at least for a start, than the unbearable situation created by MPLA and Frelimo. However, it is wise to consider what kind of democracy can be counted on from UNITA and Renamo, and in what manner their relations will proceed with the parties already preparing for the electoral games: In Mozambique, they are Monamo and a Cunimo, the "Mozambique Nationalist Movement" and the "Committee for Mozambican Unity," respectively. In Angola, there is a "Front for Democracy," a partisan version of the ACA, or "Angolan Civic Association." Others will come to Angola in April, which is when the MPLA special congress is due to convene: one from which a reform from top to bottom is expected.

Meanwhile, in Maputo, Frelimo appears genuinely interested in the difficult learning of democracy. An international seminar on the subject, with the cooperation of the British Community, was held last week in the Mozambican capital. There, the minister of foreign affairs, Pascoal Mocumbi, announced that his government's major concern now consists of guaranteeing "that every citizen is educated so as to become familiar with democracy."

We were told that many magistrates were present. But, from all appearances, there was no agent from the SNASP [People's National Security Services], the notorious Frelimo political police, who sent so many thousands of Mozambicans to concentration camps (if not to the next world). It would appear they were not "educated so as to become familiar with democracy."

Cameroon

Paper Denounces Media Silence on Parties

AB1303220291 Paris AFP in French 1229 GMT
13 Mar 91

[Text] Yaounde, 13 Mar (AFP)—In its latest issue, the independent periodical, LA NOUVELLE EXPRESSION, denounces the silence of government media—radio, television, and the daily, CAMEROON TRIBUNE—on the newly created political parties of the opposition in the country. "Why are political parties of the opposition barred from debates on national radio and television and in the columns of the government-owned daily, CAMEROON TRIBUNE?" the paper asks.

LA NOUVELLE EXPRESSION observes that since their legalization, these parties have not been granted "any air time," while the ruling party, the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People (RDPC), created by President Paul Biya "continues to flood the air waves with its doctrine." The Cameroonian periodical adds that "not once have we seen images of meetings of the Union of Peoples of Cameroon (UPC) and its leader, Dika Akwa and let alone that of John Fru Ndi (of the Social Democratic Front).

In conclusion, the paper denounces the "policy of silence" by government media and contends that this is "misappropriation of a new type, since they operate on subsidies from Cameroonian citizens."

Besides the RDPC, the former single party, seven new political parties have now been legalized in the country over the past few weeks.

Rwanda

Defense Ministry on Procedures for Rebel Returnees

EA1403210691 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] After General Juvenal Habyarimana's latest peace initiative, the Ministry of National Defense has announced supplementary measures to allow the implementation of the head of state's call. This comes in a communique which explains to those who have heard the call the arrangements which will allow them to reach the welcome points with maximum safety.

Welcome point No.1 is at the Volcanoes National Park headquarters, in Kinigi. The only authorized path to be used is that directly (?behind) the forest, north of (Kiryamo) (?leading to) the park office. Welcome point no.2 is at the Rwempasha center in Mutara. The authorized path to there is the main path from Uganda. The use of other itineraries to the welcome points [words indistinct] security measures. Arms will be deposited at areas to be indicated by red signs, 200 meters from the forest river for Kinigi and 200 meters from the forest for Rwempasha Region.

Those who wish to return home should reach the welcome points in groups of no more than 10, walking in columns, hands on heads, and they will avoid [word indistinct]. Those who agree to surrender must do so between 0800 and 1300. Scrupulous respect for the above measures will constitute the guarantee of security for all. International observers will oversee the smooth implementation of the operation and will assure that there are supplies of (?water) and food. Any contravention of the measures and any attempt to exploit the situation (?aimed at ending) the fighting will result in a (?lesson) from the Rwandan Armed Forces.

Cleaning Up Operations Reported in Ruhengeri

EA1303095291 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 12 Mar 91

[Text] Residents of Kidaho commune in Ruhengeri Prefecture, which has recently become the main target of rebel cockroach [inyenzi] attacks, continue, in collaboration with the Rwandan Armed Forces, the cleaning up operations designed to prevent further enemy infiltrations. We have a report from Stanislas Kanyanzira from Ruhengeri.

[Kanyanzira] Community development work which began on Saturday, 9 March continued today with the cutting down of trees and banana trunks that were obscuring the view of the Rwanda-Uganda border. During the work, many bodies of rebels [inkotanyi] were discovered, which raises the toll of human losses in the enemy ranks.

The majority of the residents who had fled the fighting have returned to their homes and have started carrying out farming activities, mainly the cultivation of beans, despite the shortage of seeds, the enemy having looted and destroyed much. Meanwhile, the residents are still worried because of the fact that there are still groups of troops around Lake Chafi in Uganda, which makes the chance of other attacks very likely.

Foreign Minister Bizimungu Visits France

WA1403183291

For reportage on the visit by Minister of Foreign Affairs Casimir Bizimungu to France, including reports on his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, please see the France section of the 14 March West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Zaire

President Accepts Government's Resignation

LD1403193691 Paris International Service
in French 1830 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Excerpt] Zaire is without a government. Prime Minister Lunda Bululu transmitted the resignation of his government to Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko today. The resignation was accepted. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Seeks 'Pardon'

AB1503122191 Dakar PANA in French 1145 GMT
15 Mar 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 Mar (PANA)—Zairian Prime Minister Professor Lunda Bululu, who resigned yesterday, asked the Zairian people to "pardon" him for his inability to achieve "all they expected" from him. In a news conference he gave in Kinshasa after an extraordinary cabinet meeting, the prime minister said his tenure of office came during a "difficult" period. He called on the Zairian people to consider the "difficult nature" of this period before criticizing his actions and urged them to have "their eyes turned to the future" of the country to lay the basis for the Third Republic.

Mr. Bululu, who was scheduled to leave office next April, presented his resignation and the resignation of his cabinet formed on 4 May 1990 so the Republic's president could form a new broad-based transitional government. In well informed Zairian circles, two names, both close to the opposition, are being frequently mentioned to succeed Mr. Lunda Bululu: Messrs Katanga Ya Mutumba, a former finance minister, and Mwando Nsimba, a former regional governor and several times a minister and former deputy prime minister.

Mr. Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, chairman of the Independent Federalists and Republicans Union (UFERI), stated that it was unacceptable for an opposition member to be appointed prime minister by presidential decree. In a statement yesterday on Zairian radio monitored in Brazzaville, the former foreign minister again called for an urgent national conference to prepare for the advent of the Third Republic.

Mulumba To Form New Government

AB1503130091 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT
15 Mar 91

[Excerpt] Brussels, 15 Mar (AFP)—Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko today appointed Prof. Mulumba Lukoji as "maker" of the new cabinet following the resignation of Mr. Lunda Bululu's government, the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY, AZAP, monitored in Brussels stated. The "maker" will be in charge of forming a new cabinet but he will not necessarily be included in the future "broad-based transitional government" that will include members of the new political parties, observers noted in Brussels.

"Professor Mulumba, an economist and jurist with several years' experience in tackling his country's economic and financial problems, is presently "abroad" but will return to Kinshasa within two days, according to AZAP. The "maker," who has already served as head of the Zairian planning department, is currently serving as a consultant to several international financial organizations. [passage omitted]

Opposition Wants Details on Constitutional Conference

AB1403162591 Dakar PANA in French 1307 GMT
14 Mar 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Mar (PANA)—Yesterday the Zairian opposition said it wants clarifications on the text of the presidential ordinance concerning the constitutional conference directly from head of state Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko himself. In a document handed to the head of state, about 50 opposition parties, whose representatives he met at their request, are asking for details on certain points in the text and appendices of the presidential ordinance.

After a short discussion with the delegates, whom he already met on 28 February and 1 March, Marshal Mobutu requested 48 hours to examine their document. He might be able to give them the appropriate answers at another meeting tomorrow in Nsele, about 60 km east of Kinshasa, according to reliable sources.

Kenya**Foreign Minister Meets Soviet Deputy Minister***EA1403204491 Nairobi KNA in English 1710 GMT
14 Mar 91*

[Text] Nairobi, 14 March (KNA)—The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr V. Petrovskiy, this afternoon called on Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah, the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation. Mr Ayah told the visiting minister Kenya would want commerce links between Kenya and the Soviet Union strengthened. "It is only through commerce that a firm lasting relation is cultivated," Mr Ayah added. The Kenya minister observed Africa needed economic cooperation and understanding from developed countries as the side effects of neo-colonialism has stunted its economic growth. On the political level, Mr Ayah said the continent would want to pursue their own political trends without interference from other countries.

Mr Petrovskiy hailed the personal initiative of President Moi in solving some African countries' political problem. "Kenya's military and political assistance to Namibia is very commendable," commented the Soviet minister. Mr Petrovskiy noted his country wanted the good relations between Kenya and the Soviet Union to mature further.

The Soviet minister was accompanied to the meeting by his personal assistant, Mr V. Titov, and the Soviet ambassador to Kenya, Mr Kitayev.

Foreign Minister Meets Israeli Official*EA1203180691 Nairobi KNA in English 1103 GMT
12 Mar 91*

[Text] Nairobi, 12 March (KNA)—The Israeli deputy director-general for Africa, Asia and Pacific desk in the Israel Foreign Department, Mr. Moshe Yagar, this morning called on the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah.

Mr Ayah welcomed the diplomat to the country and hoped the longstanding association between Kenya and Israel would be strengthened further. Mr Ayah observed Israel had a lot to offer in the fields of water technology, particularly in the irrigation of deserts into arable land. The minister asked the envoy to offer more training scholarships to Kenyans to study agriculture, irrigation and medicine in Israeli universities.

The minister hailed the Israeli Government for not hitting back recently when it came under the barrage of Scud missiles attacks from Iraq. "This helped to minimise the hostilities", added the minister. Mr Ayah said Kenya wanted all warring parties in the Middle East to come together and think of solving the problem permanently.

Mr Moshe Yagar noted that Israel would give more Kenyan students the opportunity to study in Israel. Mr Yagar, who is on a familiarisation visit to Kenya, was

accompanied to the minister's office by the Israeli ambassador to Kenya, Mr A. Ivtsan.

Liberation Front Leader Returns From Somalia*EA1103155991 Nairobi KNA in English 1015 GMT
11 Mar 91*

[Text] Garissa, 11 Mar (KNA)—Kenyans have been reminded that no country could solve its political problems through violence. The president of the so-called Northern Frontier District Liberation Front [NFDLF] based in Mogadishu, Somalia, Mr. Deegow Maalim Stanbul made the remarks upon arrival in Garissa yesterday from Mogadishu where he has been leading the front since 1969. Mr. Stanbul, a Kenyan-born Somali, said he had decided to close down his office and come back home to participate in the development of the country.

He arrived in Garissa together with members of his family and one leader of the NFDLF Central Committee, a Mr. Abdi Ahmed Yussuf. He was received by the provincial commissioner [PC] Mr. Amos Bore, the DC [District Commissioner] Mr. Francis Sigei, the provincial police officer Mr. Matalanga, the OCPD [Officer Commanding Police Division] Mr. Kemei, among others.

Mr. Stanbul said Kenya had achieved great strides of development since independence and urged Kenyans to rally behind President Moi and maintain the prevailing peace being enjoyed under his wise leadership, which was now the envy of many African countries. He thanked President Moi for allowing him back to the country, saying he had put a stop to his activities as leader of the liberation front as he had "gained nothing". He called upon those still supporting the movement to follow his example.

Welcoming him, the FC, Mr. Amos Bore, reminded the leader that he had chosen to come back home out of his own accord and was therefore expected to abide by the laws of the country. The PC told him to abandon his former activities completely and join other Kenyans in nation building.

Radio Views Bringing Multiparty System in Country*EA0903221491 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 0400 GMT 9 Mar 91*

[From the "This Is the Way It Is" program]

[Text] Early last year, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, in defending Kenya's position in maintaining the one-party democracy, cautioned that multiparty politics were potentially divisive, and if adopted, would fan hostilities in the country. Today, exactly one year later, every word the president said has been proved to be true. Our country is experiencing one of the greatest deluges of tribally motivated utterances.

There are now new terminologies in our vocabulary such as Red Indians or Ibos. Terminologies which a year ago had no significance to ordinary or even elitist Kenyans, other than being references to the despised indigenous tribes facing extinction in America as a result of being denied basic rights and marginalization. Ibos are the Nigerian tribes which fought a civil war in a bid to secede from the main nation but failed miserably.

That some Kenyans are using such terminologies to refer to themselves now when the multiparty talk is still raw, illustrates exactly how dangerous this concept will be to our national unity and social well-being if it were to be allowed to take root. Our conviction is that multiparty policies will split this country into very many tiny hostile units, shake the very foundation of the nation, and bring us to the disaster that has hit the rest of the continent. Tribal factions have brought governments into disgrace and subjected ordinary citizens to abject poverty.

Regrettably in Kenya, we may be moving towards this catastrophe, just to please the whims of a few individuals, some foreign powers and politicians, whose greed for power has blinded them to the extent that they can endanger the lives of the innocent wananchi [citizens] to achieve their selfish ends. Kenyan history is a success story of political stability, peace, and progress. This did not happen by chance but through guidance from wise and pragmatic leaderships of the founding father of our nation, Mzee [as heard] Jomo Kenyatta, and his successor, President Daniel arap Moi.

Our leaders have succeeded in steering this nation to prosperity by rejecting communism which was being pedaled by none other than Oginga Odinga, the same man who now claims to have democratic thinking. It is ironical that this same man, who is on record to have vehemently opposed the U.S. presence in Kenya, now claims to have support from the same government. What a contradiction.

Communism, which was a fashion of the emergent African states of the fifties, sixties, and seventies, destroyed the social-economic bases of these countries, first because it was introduced in haste and on experimental basis, and secondly because it was a foreign concept which did not have any bearing on the African social-economic reality. Communism developed dictatorial, autocratic, and undemocratic regimes which have no respect for human rights, and because it was time to fail, it started to crumble from 1986. The Eastern European dictatorships abandoned their ill-conceived dogma, and the African states which had copied them had no choice but to abandon it too.

Our multi-party advocates should have shown their magnanimity and counseled those countries which suffered the communist scourge, rather than misplace their energy. Kenya did not feature in this drama for the simple reason that we were never a communist state. We

have had a driving democratic system. Our parliamentary elections held every five years have been competitive. Our parliament has been characterized by some of the most lively debating possible anywhere. KANU's [Kenya African National Union] MPs are free to express a wide range of views. Their judges have always been wananchi, never the government.

In short, Kenya has experienced and continues to experience and has benefitted from a well managed dynamic one-party democracy. KANU, a party of the people, and its membership is not restrictive. KANU allows change, but the change must be initiated and managed by Kenyans themselves through legal and democratic procedures. In this regard, the KANU system of government has, needless to say, served our people well.

It is important to understand that multiparty, just like communism, is a foreign ideology and has no bearing on African society. Communism created a lot of havoc in the countries which adopted it. Multipartyism is already going the same direction, for as Kenyans, we are beginning to take the havoc it is bound to bring to our society with the tribally motivated utterances now in the air. For that is the way it is.

Somalia

Demonstrators Demand USC Act on Services

EA1403203691 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1645 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] Over 1,000 people staged a demonstration today in Mogadishu protesting the appalling situation of such basic necessities as water, electricity, fuel, security, and other issues. The demonstration included youths, women, and children, who carried placards with slogans that demanded that the United Somali Congress [USC] take action to find solutions to the following issues: To give an assurance of security, and peace, to step up the collection of illegal firearms, to combat looting, and to confront anything bent on harming the collective system. The demonstrators also demanded that all Somali people jointly embark on the task of preserving their unity, pledging their readiness to participate in national defense and to work with fronts to find solutions to current problems. The demonstrators specifically asked the interim government to embark on the task of bringing the armed rebel groups together. They made it clear that they were dissatisfied with the reconciliation committee and its work.

Mr. Hussein Haji Boss, the chairman of the USC political committee, addressed the demonstrators in front of the acting president's office, saying that the USC and interim government would quickly solve the demonstrators' demands. The chairman made it clear that the USC welcomes the right of any citizen to express his views. He asked them to play an important role in plans intended to solve the current problems.

The demonstration was the first of its kind in 21 years. Over 1,000 freely participated, speaking their minds.

Tanzania

CCM Member on Screening Multiparty Advocates

EA1103152591 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0330 GMT 11 Mar 90

[From the press review]

[Text] UHURU has a front-page story which says that citizens should screen those who advocate a multiparty system. A Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] member has proposed that leaders of the former Tanzania African National Union [TANU] who left the party and who are now calling for a multiparty system present themselves to citizens so they may be screened on their multiparty stand. This proposal was made yesterday by Comrade (Husayn Kababi) to CCM Vice Chairman Comrade Rashidi Kawawa at a public rally in Missungwi subdistrict.

According to Comrade (Kababi), the present call for a multiparty system is an act of provocation since some of those calling for many parties were TANU's founders who could have criticized the party when it went astray. Stressing his point amid cheers from hundreds of Kwimba District residents who attended the rally, Comrade (Kababi) said such individuals should be brought forward by the party so we can question them on why they are now calling for a multiparty system.

Britain Grants Aid of 4,200 Tonnes of Oil

EA1103195891 Nairobi KNA in English 1630 GMT
11 Mar 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 11 Mar (PANA/KNA)—Britain Monday granted Tanzania 4,200 tonnes of oil as part of the Imports Support Fund to help the East African nation in its energy needs. The consignment is the second part of a shipment of 24,200 tonnes of oil worth four million pounds sterling (7.4 million U.S. dollars) which Britain will provide to Tanzania in 1991. The first

consignment of 15,000 tonnes arrived in February while the last shipment of 5,000 tonnes is expected early in April.

Tanzania and Britain signed an agreement on 4 January following the former's request at a donor's conference asking for British help in oil purchases. Britain is also helping Tanzania in the educational, transport, fisheries and agricultural sectors.

Uganda

Kuwait Signs Sugar Factory Rehabilitation Accord

EA1303140991 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 0400 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] Uganda and Kuwait have signed a \$10 million agreement to rehabilitate Kinyara Sugar Works. The occasion took place yesterday at the Ministry of Finance headquarters in Kampala. The deputy minister of finance, Mr. Abbey Kafumbe Mukasa, signed on behalf of the Uganda Government and the deputy director of the Kuwait Fund, 'Abd al-Wahab al-Badr, for his country.

The agreement is part of the pledge by various donors to rehabilitate Kinyara Sugar Factory. This came as the result of the first cofinanciers meeting held in November 1989 where various institutions pledged to fund the entire cost of rehabilitating the project. The whole project is expected to cost \$60 million to complete. Implementation will begin in July this year. The Uganda Government will contribute \$8 million to the cost of the project.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, the deputy minister of finance, Mr. Kafumbe Mukasa, thanked the Kuwait Government for honoring its pledge before any of the donors, despite the problem it has just gone through. He said that the Uganda Government will continue to stand by the Kuwait people in their efforts to rebuild their country.

The deputy director of the Kuwait Fund, Mr. 'Abd al-Wahab al-Badr, expressed gratitude to the Uganda Government for its support during the crisis. He said that as a result of this support, Uganda is the first country to receive financial commitment after Kuwait's liberation. The loan shall be repaid within 20 years, with five years of grace. It shall carry an interest of 2 percent.

Further on Walvis Bay Talks With Namibia

Botha, Gurirab Note 'Progress'

MB1403171291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] Both the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and the leader of the Namibian delegation, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, said today after their first meeting in Cape Town on the future of Walvis Bay that some progress had been made.

Mr. Botha said the discussions had been characterized by a mutual understanding of the problems faced by both countries and that he envisaged more meetings after both delegations had reported back to their governments. Mr. Gurirab said the relations between the two countries was a positive development for southern Africa. Both ministers expressed the hope that the matter would be resolved in the near future but they both declined to say how long it would take.

Mr. Gurirab suggested that Britain's original claim to Walvis Bay was invalid in terms of international law because tribal chiefs were not legally competent to cede territory to any other party on behalf of the tribe. He said in terms of international law, all previous claims to Walvis Bay were invalid in view of the peoples' right to self-determination.

He expressed the hope that an agreement could be reached before the next sitting of the United Nations Security Council.

Talks End in 'Deadlock' 'Amicably'

MB1403172291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1644 GMT 14 Mar 91

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town March 14 SAPA—Negotiations between South Africa and Namibia over the control of Walvis Bay ended in deadlock and an amicable disengagement of talks on Thursday afternoon.

After several attempts to arrive at a joint press statement failed, the two foreign ministers, Pik Botha and Theo-Ben Gurirab, told a media conference they would have to report back to their respective governments on the day's progress. Both were in a congenial mood as they spoke on the steps of the historic Westbrook residence after a what was clearly a hard day's bargaining.

The outcome was predictable after Mr Gurirab had compromised the talks earlier in the week by telling the Namibian National Assembly the delegation would settle for nothing less than the unconditional surrender of Walvis Bay by South Africa. "The way we organised and convened the meeting obviously raised high and unrealistic hopes," he said after the talks. There was light at the end of the tunnel although "it is too small to show

the time frame" within which a solution may be found, he said in answer to a question.

The two ministers led high-powered delegations, numbering 11 cabinet ministers in all, supported by large administrative and legal teams. They met to try and resolve the dispute over the historic sovereignty inherited by South Africa over the Walvis Bay enclave—Namibia's only deep-water port—and the southern off-shore Penguin Island group. In addition Namibia wanted the unusual boundary determination of the old Cape Colony moved from the northern shore of the Orange River to the centre, the normal line for international boundaries. No progress was made on any of these issues and Mr Gurirab was not prepared to say whether Namibia was prepared to negotiate them as separate issues.

Speaking first after the talks ended, Mr Botha said it was the first time the two governments had discussed the issues. "We conveyed to each other our views on these issues and as you can imagine there was a difference of opinion." The discussions were characterised by putting each others difficulties and problems but he believed some progress was made. "We now feel we must report to our respective governments," he said. Mr Botha said the talks had also been characterised by "almost eagerness" to follow the "line of momentum of the reconciliation started in South Africa".

Mr Gurirab said Namibia had decided to discuss the issue on the political level and not to start talking on a clandestine level. "The world perhaps was expecting miracles but the fact that we (two) are standing here next to each other in Cape Town is a step in the right direction on the subjects of the relations between us, the developments and what we foresee for Southern Africa."

The legal positions were known and the men agreed that they should not allow mere difficulties on the title issue to stand in the way of finding a solution.

The Namibian delegation is expected to leave for Windhoek on Friday.

Minister Warns Namibians To Seek Permits

MB1303141091 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] Namibian citizens who are in South Africa and do not have residence, work, or study permits, have only until the end of the month to obtain such permits.

The minister of home affairs, Mr. Eugene Louw, said in a statement in Pretoria that Namibians who were in South Africa and had no claim to South African citizenship should take immediate steps to obtain permits at the regional or district offices of the Department of Home Affairs. Mr. Louw said those people living in Namibia who still had a claim to South African citizenship should contact the South African representative in Windhoek to establish their status.

De Klerk's 'Support' for Defense Minister Viewed

MB1003105291 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 10 Mar 91 p 11

[Report by Kitt Katzin: "The Strange Silence of F.W."]

[Text] As military strongman General Magnus Malan fights to salvage his dwindling political credibility, the spotlight has shifted to the curiously low-key role of President F.W. de Klerk in the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] affair.

Political observers say they are baffled as to why Mr de Klerk has sought to give tacit support to his beleaguered Defence Minister.

This, they say, is probably why General Malan, despite being the target of a sustained personal onslaught in Parliament, appears to be weathering the storm.

He has defiantly rejected combined opposition calls to resign and confidently predicts that he will survive the CCB scandal, apparently with the support of Mr de Klerk.

What puzzles political observers, however, is why President de Klerk, who on balance appears to have no just cause to defend General Malan, has not acted firmly by firing or removing him.

Several opportunities to do so slipped by.

Among them was the report of the Harms Commission, which found the CCB had been involved in hit-squad activities; the damaging indictment by the Auditor-General of the unit's financial affairs; and the fact that the CCB operated for three years before General Malan was told of its existence.

Mr de Klerk's only public defence of General Malan was when he cleared him on the Harms report by saying the Commission had found no reason to condemn politicians involved.

Other than that the State President has kept out of the controversy, thus indicating support behind the scenes for General Malan.

One of the reasons for this, say observers, is that General Malan is performing an important task by operating as the Government's decoy to draw political flak away from the State President.

His constant public attacks on the ANC [African National Congress] and its vice-president Nelson Mandela have projected him as the Government's trouble-shooter, the "bad guy", while affording Mr de Klerk the opportunity to continue with peace initiatives.

At the same time, however, General Malan's comments were not to be ignored by the ANC and were meant to be seen as reflecting aspects of tough government policy.

Another reason why General Malan's position is not apparently under threat is that the NP [National Party] cannot afford to risk a possible defeat at the hands of the CP [Conservative Party] in a by-election in the Minister's Modderfontein constituency.

Although a traditional safe NP seat, the CP polled more than 6,000 votes—to just over 10,000 by the NP—in the 1989 election.

With a huge middle class Afrikaner component, centred mostly in Kempton Park, the rightwing could draw substantially more support in a present-day election, given the general state of the country and General Malan's waning public popularity.

Add to that the emotional CCB issue, which has spawned vociferous critics of the Government to the left and the right, and the NP could be faced with a shock Modderfontein result.

It was also important, said observers, for Mr de Klerk to be firm on the Government's refusal to allow the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], to be integrated into the SADF [South African Defense Force].

In this respect, General Malan has taken a strong personal lead and is seen as a pivotal player in warding off growing pressure for the ANC to join the country's military ranks.

Another factor in General Malan's favour, said sources, was that he appeared to enjoy the political loyalty of the majority of his officers. This was important to off-set the known growing right-wing presence among lower ranks in the SADF and in the civilian force and commandos.

Opposition MPs are preparing to reopen the issue of General Malan's resignation in Parliament.

They want to know when and what the Defence Minister knew of the CCB and to what extent he may have covered up prior knowledge.

The all-important point, in the wake of new evidence, is the time-frame in which he claims he was first told of the CCB.

According to documents handed to court, General Malan was apparently briefed on the CCB and on retirement benefits promised to its members as long ago as November 30 1988.

On December 5 1988 General Malan signed a document approving early retirement of an SADF member to enable him to join the CCB while retaining his state pension.

Yet the Minister, in a statement on March 5 1990, said he was told of the CCB for the first time only in November 1989—which means, in terms of the documentary evidence, that he may have known of the CCB's existence a year before he admitted to being told of it.

The CCB was set up in 1986.

Papers dealing with General Malan's alleged prior knowledge of the CCB were submitted as appendages to an affidavit by Joe Verster, former MD [Managing Director] of the sinister unit, in which he claimed the SADF had approved the retention of pension benefits by CCB members and that this had been "explained to General Malan as early as 1988".

The documents were produced as part of an urgent application brought by three former CCB members to force the SADF to pay out retirement benefits promised to them in accordance with their employment contracts.

The demands told R[and] 1.6 million and were instituted to beat the deadline of pending legislation by the Government to indemnify the SADF against claims of this nature.

At least 27 more CCB member are expected to institute similar demands of almost R30 million in the next few days.

All rejected retirement packages offered by the SADF in the light of the decision to close down the CCB, after claiming compensation offers were inadequate.

The documents are supported by a copy of a handwritten note signed by Major-General Joep Joubert, then Commanding-General of Special Forces (which included the CCB).

The note certified that the Chief of the SADF, then General Jannie Geldenhuys, and the Minister of Defence had been informed about the CCB and its personnel plan. It was dated November 30 1988.

Also submitted to court was a second document written in support of the retirement application and signed by Lieutenant-General Holtzhauzen, acting SADF chief at the time.

This memo, also dated November 30 1988, stated that the SADF member concerned wished to retire from the armed forces to join the CCB.

There a discrepancy in the evidence of General Joubert said that after discussing the matter with the Chief of Staff: Personnel, he assumed this would be brought to the Minister's attention.

It was wrong to imply it had already been done, even though he had originally said so in a handwritten note, said General Joubert.

Article Seeks U.S. Economic Re-Engagement

MB1203113191 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 12 Mar 91 p 6

[Article by Simon Barber in Washington: "The Time for U.S. Re-Engagement is Now, Not Later"]

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Pretoria, William Lacy Swing, and Congressman Howard Wolpe, the former

chairman of the House Africa subcommittee, appear to be marching in philosophical lockstep with regard to SA [South Africa]. One can only hope that neither man echoes the thinking of President George Bush, though that, unnervingly, happens to be Swing's principal brief.

Wolpe, appearing as a member of the Africa subcommittee last week, told Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen that it would be "foolish to buy into" the idea that change in SA was "irreversible." Nothing had changed in the basic power structure and there was as yet no "bona fide negotiating process."

In other words, the sanctions-lifting conditions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act [CAAA] were still far from being met. And even if they were fulfilled in their entirety, Wolpe insisted that there should be no "carte blanche" repeal, as required by law. The president should rather proceed as though four of five conditions had been met, and propose an incremental lifting subject to congressional disapproval.

Indeed, Wolpe argued, Bush would be better advised to consider the removal of sanctions as a side issue and focus instead on painting an alluring picture of the benefits SA would enjoy once a new democratic government had been installed.

"We can be far more helpful by laying out what positive things will flow" after the transition. By contrast, "a massive infusion of activity in advance of a decision to establish democracy will be terribly counterproductive." It would lead to "a sense of abandonment" in the townships, and might even "undercut" President F.W. de Klerk.

The day after Wolpe spoke, an article by Swing appeared in BUSINESS DAY. Though its tone is considerably softer and less direct, it nonetheless encompasses the same fundamental approach. Offering no encouragement on sanctions—except that they will fall away "eventually"—the ambassador does as Wolpe asks and tries to make mouths water about what the U.S. will do when the new democratic day dawns.

Wolpe's basic position is that there should be no U.S. re-engagement in the SA economy until the transfer of power is complete. Instead, the promise of re-engagement should be used as an incentive for the existing government to speed up the transfer. Not for one moment does he concede that re-engagement might itself be necessary for a smooth transition to a genuinely democratic result.

Neither does Swing.

His stated intention is to reassure South Africans that "once a non-racial, multiparty democracy has replaced apartheid" the U.S. will not lose interest in SA, but will begin to focus on its economy, just as Wolpe himself suggests.

His explicit message to the government is: "Hurry up boys and deal yourself out of power so that we can send down the Peace Corps and give you access to the Overseas

Private Investment Corporation, the Ex-Im Bank and why, even the Small Business Administration."

American companies will then send in "investment missions." How nice. SA businessmen may even "wish to go to the U.S. to hold investment seminars in major cities such as Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles."

Until that happy day, however, Sa will just have to make do with "our \$50m [million] aid programme." Actually, it is rather less than \$40m after middlemen have taken their fees. The \$10m voted by Congress last year to "promote democracy" is dead in the water. But this is a mere quibble.

What is truly offensive about the Swing-Wolpe approach is that it ignores entirely the economic component of building democracy. As SA's new ambassador to Washington, Harry Schwarz, likes to point out, a solid economy will be the foundation of an SA democracy, not the other way round. A new democratic constitution will stand a chance only if SA gets its economy right first. A new dispensation that cannot deliver on its economic, chicken-in-every-pot promises will slide easily into authoritarianism or worse.

In Swing's defence, it may be said that he seems to get at least halfway there when he says "The 'New South Africa' ... is going to create enormous expectations among its traditionally disadvantaged citizens Economic growth will obviously be necessary." However, this only serves to make his overall presentation even more pitiful.

Don't those expectations already exist? Why, if it is going to be so important in the future, is growth not critical today? Does he mean that the more equal sharing of prosperity which makes growth so imperative can be tackled only by a new government? What does he think the present one is trying to do? Why this constant use of the future tense?

Bush, in case the ambassador has not noticed, has declared the move to a "New South Africa" to be "irreversible." In other words, the process has begun and there is no turning back. To be even more blunt, the future is now. The government knows this, the private sector knows this, almost everybody knows this except the U.S. government's representative and a milling crowd of idiots on Capitol Hill who want to see SA as a sort of morality play.

Swing evidently believes that the moment a new political order is in place everything will immediately begin to come right. He breezily assumes the new SA will be democratic in the Western sense. As for its economic underpinnings, he cheerfully observes that thanks to the lifting of sanctions there will even be an annual \$2bn [billion] "post-apartheid dividend" to the country's GDP [gross domestic product].

Assuming that figure to be true, what is the point in continuing to apply sanctions. Wouldn't such an expansion in GDP mean more jobs, more homes, more health

care, better schools, less poverty now? If change is "irreversible" why should the poor suffering "disadvantaged" continue to be denied its benefits until—"eventually"—the politically appropriate moment arrives to unleash the extra \$2bn?

Swing may say that his article only reflects American policy and the law that underpins it. In which case, he appears either to misunderstand or oppose both.

The CAAA, unlike the ambassador, implicitly recognises there will be a period between the ending of those government policies and practices which it seeks to penalise and the emergence of a non-racial democracy. It explicitly encourages the re-engagement of U.S. economic interests during that period by requiring that its sanctions end when government has taken five specific steps.

When the Secretary of State certifies to the Secretary of Treasury that those steps have been taken, the Rangel double taxation amendment also falls away. Finally, as a matter of policy, the administration will exercise its prerogative to approve any SA application for IMF [International Monetary Fund] lending once those steps have been taken with the single further condition that SA be in genuine balance of payments difficulties.

It is conceivable that there will be some ambiguities over whether all five steps have been taken. If so, the ambassador would spend his time more fruitfully trying to clear them up so that sanctions can be lifted as soon as legally permitted.

Unfortunately, his article suggests he may be recommending quite the opposite approach.

'Unofficial' Ciskei Reincorporation Talks Held

*MB1303141491 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1300 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] Low key unofficial consultations on reincorporation are under way between Ciskei and South Africa.

Ciskei's military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo says the Ciskei Council of State is, however, determined that reincorporation will only be tackled with the cooperation and consultation with, what he terms, all relevant parties.

Gqozo says the Ciskei Government is committed to providing a stable environment inside the country.

DP, CP Object To Handling

*MB1203203591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 12 Mar 91*

[Text] The government has not received any formal request from Ciskei to be reincorporated into South Africa.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in the House of Assembly today that reincorporation of the independent states was a complex issue that had to be studied at all

levels. He said it should perhaps be included on the agenda of the proposed multiparty conference on a new South Africa.

Mr. Botha rejected Democratic Party suggestions that the government was propping up the military government in Ciskei so as to limit ANC [African National Congress] influence in the region. The Democratic Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Colin Eglin, said the Ciskei was a creation of the National Party and was not truly independent. He said after the latest agreements between South Africa and Ciskei, which allowed South Africa to run important administrative aspects of Ciskei, the whole concept of independence was a joke. Mr. Eglin appealed to the government to stop crisis management and formulate a comprehensive policy toward the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states.

The Conservative Party's member for Soutpansberg, Mr. Tom Langley, said the present problems in the independent states were the result of government efforts to destroy these states.

DP Accused of 'Politics of Subterfuge, Deceit'

*MB1503082291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0751 GMT 15 Mar 91*

[Text] Ulundi March 15 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] has been hijacked by the "Ainslies and Van Ecks of this world who have trampled on our great liberal traditions in the politics of subterfuge and deceit", according to chief minister of kwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

Dr Buthelezi made the comments on Thursday [14 Mar] during his policy speech before the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi.

Mr Roy Ainsley is head of the unrest monitoring group for the DP in the Natal coastal region and Mr Jan van Eck is the MP [Member of Parliament] for Claremont.

Dr Buthelezi said he did not know what was going to happen to the DP.

"I believe that, at this juncture of South African history, the IFP and the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly will have to step forward and take up the role of standard bearer for South Africa's liberal traditions", he said.

The DP has been asked to comment.

Labor Party Decides To End Parliament Boycott

*MB1403171091 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] The Labor Party has decided at its weekly caucus meeting to suspend its two-week long boycott of the standing committees of Parliament in protest against the lack of sufficient funds for education, pensions and housing.

The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, told

our political news staff that his party would resume its participation in standing committees immediately.

He said the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, would be presenting his budget to Parliament next week and that the caucus hoped that there would be good news for the Own Affairs administration of the House of Representatives. If there was not, the caucus would have to reassess its position.

COSATU Calls for National Constitution Changes

*MB1203093891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0915 GMT 12 Mar 91*

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Cape Town Mar 11 SAPA—A future constitution, if the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has its way, will be firmly stamped in the mould of trade union democracy. The federation not only insists that the Constitution reflects the interests of organised workers, but is for a democratically.

COSATU's 1991 campaign conference decided at the weekend that its 1.2 million members would play a central role in campaigning for a constituent assembly and interim government. This would entail active collaboration with its allies, the African National Congress [ANC] and South African Communist Party.

COSATU, as a distinct constituency, would "shortly begin a process of engaging with the ANC to ensure that the demands of workers are included in any ANC proposals for a new constitution". Like trade union leadership, government would have to be accountable and, by implication, constitutionally-bound by popular mandate and recall.

COSATU has vowed it would not merely limit its influence to forwarding constitutional demands, but expects proceedings for a constituent assembly to be public and marked by regular report-backs. Besides demanding specific rights that buttress the constitutional freedoms of trade unions and their members, COSATU has also proposed that provision be made for referendums to be held on unpopular laws.

Key worker rights in a new constitution included that of accountable government, the federation said in a statement this week. Such a dispensation should include free access by mass organisations to the media, the right to information and protected clauses in the Constitution to ensure accountability of government.

While COSATU did not spell out the exact mechanisms by which accountability was to be achieved, the concept is fundamental to the federation's structure and ethos. A trade union representative, whether shop steward or national office bearer, has (in theory) little discretion other than that given and controlled by mandate from the shopfloor.

Though cumbersome, the process is aimed at ensuring maximum democracy in the organisation and a leadership directly responsive—and accountable—to the interests of the grassroots. COSATU believes it has entered the constitutional fray with a tested democratic tradition and agenda—one which it tacitly expects the ANC to match.

Education Minister To Address Alexandra Issue

*MB1503104091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0919 GMT 15 Mar 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 15 SAPA—Education Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe has agreed to personally oversee and address education problems in Johannesburg's Alexandra township.

Dr Van Der Merwe made this announcement after two hours of talks on Friday [15 Mar] with a delegation of the Alexandra branch of the Congress of South African Students [Cosas] to address the lack of educational facilities in the township.

A two-week sit-in by students at the Alexandra regional circuit inspector's office would cease immediately following the talks, a Cosas spokesman said.

Cooperation Bureau's Coetzee To Be Arrested

*MB1503103491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1012 GMT 15 Mar 91*

[Text] Parliament March 15 SAPA—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of exiled former police captain Mr Dirk Coetzee in connection with his involvement in the murder of anti-apartheid lawyer Mr Griffiths Mxenge, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Friday [15 March].

In a written reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (DP [Democratic Party] Johannesburg North), Mr Vlok said no evidence had been obtained to connect anyone with the politically-motivated deaths of 16 people whose names had been provided to the minister, but the warrant against Mr Coetzee had been issued as a result of his confession about the lawyer's death.

Indemnity Agreement on Military Trained Exiles

*MB1303095591 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 13 Mar 91 p 1*

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "Govt, ANC Strike Indemnity Deal"]

[Text] Government and the ANC [African National Congress] have reached an agreement that gives 80 percent of exiles—in particular trained members of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK)—the automatic right to return to SA [South Africa]

The breakthrough slashes the lengthy bureaucratic procedures required by the Justice Department, and gives thousands of exiles the right to return before the April 30 deadline.

ANC official Matthew Phosa, who serves on the joint ANC-government working group on the armed struggle and exiles, yesterday hailed the breakthrough as the most significant in this area since prenegotiations talks began last year.

He said at least 80 percent of ANC members in exile would benefit.

In terms of the agreement, published in a Government Gazette last week, exiled ANC members who have undergone military training automatically qualify for indemnity. Previously, such training was an offence in terms of both the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts.

The law deemed "undergoing of specific training" as treason. This now falls away providing such training took place before October 8 last year.

Exiles now need only provide their names and state they are applying for indemnity in the military training category.

A Justice Department spokesman confirmed this. However, a trained member who had committed acts of sabotage in SA would still have to apply for individual indemnity in respect of that particular offence.

13 Mar Mandela Trial Proceedings Reported

*MB1303161091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1546 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[By Neil Oelofse]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 13 SAPA—A witness on Wednesday corroborated earlier testimony that Mrs Winnie Mandela slapped, punched and sjambokked [whipped] three men and a youth after they were abducted from a church manse.

Mr Thabiso Mono's testimony on Wednesday regarding the alleged abduction and assault appeared similar to the evidence delivered to the Rand Supreme Court last week by fellow complainant Mr Kenneth Kgase. Mr Mono told the court how on December 29, 1988 he, Mr Kgase, Mr Pelo Mekgwe and child activist Stompie Sepei were taken from the Orlando West Methodist Church manse by associates of Mrs Mandela, including her former bodyguard Jerry Richardson, who was last year sentenced to death for murdering Stompie.

He described how Mrs Mandela slapped, punched and sjambokked all four alleged victims after they were ushered to the back rooms of her Diepkloof, Soweto, house. "She hit me with open hands and fists on my face," an interpreter translating Mr Mono's Tswana told the court. He repeated Mr Kgase's evidence that Mrs Mandela had accused them of homosexual relations with

methodist priest, the Rev Paul Verryn, and told them: "You are not fit to be alive."

Mr Mono in his testimony repeatedly referred to Mrs Mandela as "Mommy". Mr Kgase said Richardson had instructed all four alleged victims to not to call Mrs Mandela anything but "Mommy". The assault at the hands of Mrs Mandela and others who joined in later, left all four bloodied and injured, Mr Mono said. He told the court how Richardson had said Stompie, who "admitted" to being a police informer when he was assaulted for a second time, was to be "dumped". Mr Mono said he took this to mean that the youth was to be killed. Soon after this Stompie left the house with Richardson. Mr Mono said he did not see the youth again.

Mrs Mandela faces kidnap and assault charges with co-accused Mrs Xoliswa Falati, her daughter Miss Mompumelelo Falati, and Mr John Morgan. All four have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Mono also related how he, Mr Mekgwe and Mr Kgase had assisted in the attempted murder of former "team" member Mr Leratodi Ikaneng. He said they were instructed to hold Mr Ikaneng on the floor while Richardson stabbed him in the throat with the blade of a garden shear.

Details of this alleged murder attempt were also told to the court by Mr Kgase, who said he had found out that Mr Ikaneng had survived. After Mr Kgase "escaped" on January 7, 1989 Mr Mono said the Mandela family lawyer, Ismail Ayob—who is also the instructing attorney for Mrs Mandela's defence team—and anti-apartheid lawyer Mr Krish Naidoo had visited the Diepkloof house to see him and Mr Mekgwe. He said Richardson had warned them not to tell the attorneys of the assault. They complied because they were scared of Richardson. "I was afraid, I saw what he did (to Mr Ikaneng). I had no option."

Mr Mono also said Richardson had refused to allow Mr Ayob, who he understood had been sent to intervene by the then still imprisoned Nelson Mandela, to take him and Mr Mekgwe away. Richardson later released Mr Mono and Mr Mekgwe to well-known apartheid opponent Dr Nthatho Motlana, who handed them over to Central Methodist Church head, the Rev Peter Storey. Dr Storey accompanied them to a meeting of a church-organised crisis committee, established to investigate incidents at Mrs Mandela's house. Mr Mono said it was at this meeting that they eventually related details of their alleged abduction and assault.

SAA To Begin Weekly Flight to Ivory Coast

*MB1303160491 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1500 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] South African Airways [SAA] is to start a weekly West African service.

Airline sources say a Boeing 737 will fly to Abidjan in Ivory Coast through Kinshasa every Wednesday and return every Thursday. SAA already operates several routes in the southern and eastern parts of the continent but the new service is the first regular one to West Africa.

Airline officials say air links with black Africa are expected to increase rapidly due to political reforms in South Africa.

15 Mar Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB1503122191

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Need for Impartial Land Claims Tribunal—Referring to the government's new land reforms, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 15 March states in a page 10 editorial: "If the intention, as the State President says, is to 'do justice to all the citizens of our country', then the Government must admit that reparation is part of the notion of justice." "The argument that land should be returned to victims of forced removals cannot be equated with the crude notion that all 'white settlers' should be driven off the land. It is an argument, rather, for the institution of an impartial tribunal which will enjoy the confidence of land claimants and present owners alike."

BUSINESS DAY

Resistance to Hospital Integration—"Controversies over continuing racial discrimination in [Orange] Free State hospitals nearly a year after it was officially outlawed have prompted National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter to order all provinces to investigate patient admissions," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 15 March. Surveys indicate "a resistance among white employees down the line to hospital integration." This is "not surprising" nor should it be regarded "as a major setback." Resistance can be "broken down by a combination of community pressure, backed by the courts if necessary, and official endorsement from the top."

NEW NATION

'Sinister' Feature in Land Reform Proposals—The white paper on "so-called" land reform has "once more highlighted the duplicity in the political agenda of F.W. de Klerk and the National Party," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 15-21 March. "De Klerk's objective is to win accolades from the West and move for the lifting of sanctions, without fundamentally sacrificing white privileges." "Even more sinister" is De Klerk's attempt to remove from the negotiating process all those issues that have been the cornerstones of the liberation struggle in South Africa. "His intention is to freeze the status quo so that, by the time substantial negotiations take place, the major issues of the struggle would have been frozen in favour of the white minority and capital."

Angola

Dos Santos Receives Nigerian President's Message

MB1403195791 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] In Luanda today, Angolan Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a message from his Nigerian counterpart Ibrahim Babangida. Although no details were given about the message, it is believed that it is connected with the peace process in Angola in which Nigeria intends to render its contribution in its capacity as an African state. The message was delivered by Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ike Nwachukwu.

Radio Details UNITA 'Terrorist' Actions

MB1403211891 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] killed seven people and wounded 17 others in terrorist attacks on Balombo village, Benguela Province; Chinguar village in Bie Province; and Malanje Province, on 10 and 11 March. A FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff communique issued yesterday points out that 221 civilians were kidnapped and a number of goods looted by UNITA in an attack on a supply convoy near (Chicala Chaluanga) in Huambo Province. In this attack, UNITA killed four people and wounded 31 others.

Unita wounded four people, kidnapped an unspecified number of others and burned two vehicles along the Caxito-Ucua road on 8 March.

*Government Recognizes Civic Association

91AF0722A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 15 Feb 91 p 36

[Article by Luanda Correspondent Aguiar dos Santos: "Eduardo dos Santos Recognizes Angolan Civic Association"]

[Text] The outlawed Angolan Civic Association (ACA) has been recognized by the Luanda government, which accepted the appeal that the ACA filed with the Council of Ministers in the middle of last year following the refusal by the then minister of justice Franca Van Dunem to grant it legal status. Van Dunem had based his decision—now rescinded by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his capacity as head of government—on the ACA's alleged activities in opposition to "the interests of the Angolan State."

Commenting on the government's decision, the politician Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, president of the ACA, told the DIARIO DE NOTICIAS yesterday afternoon that the decision "is not in any way a gift from the government." "Although it came late," he emphasized, "the recognition is based directly on a right explicitly set forth in the Constitution."

Pinto de Andrade refused, however, to comment on the more profound reasons underlying the government's decision to change its position, but did acknowledge that "the current situation itself, and the changes that are taking place, compelled this recognition."

The ACA announced its formation in late January of last year, and its appearance on the scene caused undisguised annoyance in the more orthodox sectors of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], which accused it of being a cover for the creation of a future political party. Minister of State Security Kundi Paiama even went so far on one occasion—in front of the cameras of Angolan television—to jeer at "the small fry of the ACA," in an outburst that one responsible source branded as an example of "political indiscipline and vulgar verbal incontinence."

Describing itself as a nongovernmental organization, the ACA was the first organization of its kind to spring up in Angola to demand protection of the civil rights of the citizenry and to protest—in its monthly publication PLURAL—the "cosmetic reforms" carried out by the government.

Within the government, however, two voices hailed the announcement of the formation of the organization: those of Lopo do Nascimento and the writer Mendes de Carvalho. Curiously enough, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] initially viewed the ACA as an "appendix" to the MPLA but later wound up including it—for no apparent reason—as one of the first three political parties that Savimbi's movement had agreed to recognize in Angola at a time when it was still advocating the selection of Pinto de Andrade to head the hypothetical government of transition.

Pinto de Andrade left the MPLA—of which he had been honorary president for several years—in 1974, when an internal dissident group known as "Active Revolt" made its appearance.

In its turn, the Angolan Ministry of Defense protested yesterday that 900 personnel of the former "koevets" and of the so-called Southwest African Armed Forces who before the independence of Namibia had served in the South African Army are fighting at the side of UNITA in the Cuando Cubango region. According to an official communique, 400 of these elements might return to Namibia, and the rebels are reportedly interested in joining a future unified national army.

The Angolan Ministry of Defense believes that South Africa is entirely responsible for the presence of these elements in the ranks of UNITA, and that this constitutes a flagrant violation of the agreements signed in New York in December 1988, which forced Pretoria to cease all support for the rebels.

Angola had previously—approximately two weeks ago—protested the presence of South African instructors in Jamba, but Neil van Heerden, director general of the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said

Wednesday that "only" 11 South African telecommunications experts are currently at UNITA headquarters to facilitate "direct contact between Pretoria and the two Angolan parties."

The difficulties faced by FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] because of the intensification of UNITA's activities obliged the authorities last week to cancel future deferments, and it was announced yesterday that young men who find themselves in this situation will be incorporated into the Angolan Army immediately.

*Cameroon, Senegal Offer To Train Journalists

91AF0710J Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Jan 91 p 14

[Text] Dakar—Joao Bernardo de Miranda, Angola's vice minister of information, announced in Dakar that Senegal and Cameroon are prepared to collaborate with Angola in its efforts to train journalists and cadres in the information and communications sector.

In a meeting with journalists of the PANA [expansion not given], the vice minister of information said there was a possibility of sending Angolan journalists to intern with the mass media of Senegal and Cameroon and to attend journalism schools there.

Jose Miranda added that the Senegalese authorities and institutions were sensitive to Angolan concerns and were prepared to welcome the young Angolans because, as he said, "these good intentions have been confirmed by President Abdou Diouf."

The vice minister of information, who also went to Cameroon, said that Luanda and Yaounde had already joined in a general scientific and cultural cooperation accord and added that the details would be regulated by a joint commission for Angolan-Cameroon cooperation.

*French Credit for Huila Small Businesses

91AF0708D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 6 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] The Government of France has granted Huila Province (in southern Angola) 5 million francs in CFA [African Financial Community] credit for the importation of materials for small agricultural, craft, and manufacturing concerns. Cunha Velho, director of the Planning Office of the Provincial Commission, reported recently in Lubango. Speaking with the Angolan news agency Angop, Cunha Velho explained that the credit was granted through the Central Bank for Economic Cooperation and is repayable in 15 years at 4.5 percent interest. The line of credit, which was opened in 1988, also gives priority to the acquisition of air pumps (wind mills) for agricultural activity, the production of wagons, and the acquisition of raw materials for a beverage plant in southern Angola.

*Namibia Becomes New Source of Used Cars

91AF0708C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 6 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by Baptista Maria: "Customs Registered About 200 Vehicles Purchased in Namibia"]

[Excerpt] Namibe (from our correspondent)—Some 190 vehicles purchased in Namibia were registered between December 1990 and January 1991, when the buyers paid the duties at the Namibe Customs Office, provincial customs director Joaquim Malheiro told JORNAL DE ANGOLA in this city.

Among other criteria, the local transport and traffic directorate has always prohibited the issuance of licenses to purchasers of various types of vehicles until they have met the legal requirement to pay duty on the purchase of vehicles registered in foreign countries.

For some time after Namibia became independent last March, owners of vehicles with foreign registrations had been circulating illegally on various arteries of Namibe City, with the result that several vehicles were seized last year because their purchasers had not registered them or paid the customs duties.

According to Joaquim Malheiro, his office is responsible, as is any customs service anywhere in the world, for motor vehicles and other goods or merchandise imported by the state or acquired by any citizen, and in the case of motor vehicles it is responsible for registering the vehicles and then forwarding the entire process to the local transport and traffic directorate, which is responsible for establishing the criteria for licensing the foreign vehicles that enter the country. According to Joaquim Malheiro, two of the 190 vehicles had been purchased by residents of Namibe City and the other importers were from Huila Province. [passage omitted]

*Salt, Fish Attract Zairean Businessmen

01AF0708G Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] The delegation from the National Association of Zairean Enterprises (ANEZA), composed of several businessmen from that country who are visiting here within the framework of the existing cooperation protocol between the ANEZA and the Angolan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has concluded its work here, after several meetings with Angolan government officials and visits to various national companies, both industrial and commercial.

According to Antonio dos Santos, president of the Angolan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the delegation traveled to Namibe Province, where the Zairean businessmen, led by ANEZA president Bemba Saolona, observed Angola's fishing and salt production potential at first hand.

The ANEZA delegation held a press conference with the national news media yesterday in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and gave an accounting of its visit to our country.

The leader of the Zairean delegation began by saying that when his group had met with the Ministry of Fisheries' Department of Cooperation and with other individuals, his group had sensed their anxiety to carry out the plans to make 1991 the year of economic reorganization in Angola.

He added that the contacts which the group had made as businessmen would be pursued and that in the future he hoped to see Angolan and Zairean businessmen working hand in hand to contribute to the development of their respective countries.

He said further that he would like to see excellent South-South cooperation between Angolan and Zairean partners. "It is in this sense that my delegation and I have come to put the anxieties to rest, and I feel it is up to each businessman to make his contacts, each in his own area."

Regarding Angola's membership in the zone of preferential trade, Benha Saolona stressed that the contribution of his delegation is one of motivating the businessmen, and of seeking every possible means of financing for their respective countries.

During its visit to the People's Republic of Angola, the ANEZA delegation could confirm that we have such products as those produced at Fata; specifically, galvanized pipe, galvanized sheet metal, and corrugated sheet metal, but, to operate, the plant needs the raw material: zinc. "This surprised us because we never thought that Angola was manufacturing this type of product, which our country imports from abroad," he stressed.

If this industry were functioning without problems, it could be supplying its finished product to Zaire.

"We were also in Namibe Province, more precisely in Tombwa, where we could observe the fishing and salt industries, two products in which Zaire is interested. It is not normal for our country to import fish from other countries when Angola, our neighbor, has the same product.

"If we Zairean and Angolan businessmen could put these units in operation, we would be giving work to these industries and they would be more profitable, and this would be good for both countries," Bemba Saolona said.

"We are also observing the salt industry, bearing in mind that [we import salt from] other countries." Saolona hoped that, through the contacts that his group was developing, they could negotiate good deals and achieve satisfactory results.

***Red Cross To Expand Throughout Huila Province**

91AF0710A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Feb 91 p 3

[Article by Nelson Aleixo and Armando Carique: "Red Cross to Extend to Municipios"]

[Text] Lubango (from our bureau)—The Angolan Red Cross [CVA] in Lubango is currently making an effort to establish itself in all the municipios of Huila Province, JORNAL DE ANGOLA has learned from CVA delegate Jose Sumba.

The work in progress is aimed basically to assure better assistance to the public, particularly in those areas with serious social problems arising from the instability, on one hand, and from the famine.

The CVA delegate in Huila did not name the municipios where this philanthropic organization will expand its activities, but it is known that in Quilenges, Matara, Humpata, and Chicomba municipios, among others, the cases of anemia and diarrhea-related ailments have been increasing recently as a result of the gradual and progressive malnutrition, while nakedness is an enormous problem.

According to the official, who said his organization was providing good assistance to the neediest people, the CVA must also go through the scaling-down process, with the resulting reduction in staff. "At this moment, we are cutting back considerably on the labor force, because the Red Cross is not funded by the general state budget, but depends on various subsidies that could be eliminated at any time," he observed.

The CVA currently has 32 workers in Huila Province, distributed over Lubango, Caconda, Caluquemba, and Quipungo municipios, and the reorganization process will lead to a system based on volunteers.

For the Red Cross in Huila, 1990 was a year of intense activity, characterized by a significant increase in meetings and seminars focusing on public health education, AIDS and other epidemics, [the need for] regular contributions from its more than 3,150 members, and the mobilization of 5,268 blood donors and 1,000 young people for the Red Cross Youth.

Jose Sumbo reported that a graphics unit will be installed this year, as a gift from the Kingdom of Sweden, as well as an esplanade for the CVA Youth and a shop in the Lubango General Hospital. Meanwhile, two other projects are in progress: the "Beehive," which sells clothing at token prices to people with limited means, and the "Work To Eat" program, in which people will receive food in return for performing social services, such as constructing schools and latrines, repairing roads, and digging wells.

"The success of our programs depends on us ourselves, on our powers of persuasion and on how clearly we

explain our very real problems to our members, counterpart organizations, and other benefactors."

***Health Minister Visits Facilities in Malanje**

91AF0708H Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Jan 91 p 3

[Article by Adelino N'gunga: "Health Minister Lays Cornerstone for Construction of Pharmaceutical Plant]

[Excerpt] Malanje (from our bureau)—Dr. Flavio Fernandes, Angolan minister of health, who is visiting Malanje Province, laid the stone marking the beginning of construction of the recently announced pharmaceutical plant, to be built by the Italian firm Astaldi.

Flavio Fernandes visited the unfinished facilities of the provincial hospital, where the minister and the French technicians traveling with him discussed the possibility of restoring the facilities, a project which is under study by his ministry and French architects. The two French architects took away an image of the eight-story building in its present condition, for later correction.

Accompanied by the health minister, the architects visited the pediatric, isolation, and maternity wards and the emergency room, and considered how these structures could be improved.

During the visit to the Quessua Hospital, Flavio Fernandes met with local officials. Among other matters, he explained that the X-ray equipment which he promised them six months ago and which was already at the port of Luanda had not yet arrived in Malanje because of bureaucratic snags. Tomorrow, Minister Flavio Fernandes is scheduled to preside over a meeting of workers in the Turismo movie theater in this city. [passage omitted]

***Agriculture Minister Visits Malanje, Meeting**

91AF0708I Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Jan 91 p 3

[Article by Adelino N'gunga: "Agriculture Minister Visits Malanje"]

[Text] Engineer Isaac Mario dos Anjos, minister of agriculture, has been visiting Malanje City since yesterday afternoon. After meeting with provincial officials, he presided over a meeting at the Turismo movie theater with workers from his ministry and from the Trade Ministry, to whom he explained the political changes taking place in the country, the government's engagement in the search for solutions leading to peace in Angola, the reorganization of the government, and what is needed to improve the life of the people, in accordance with the slogan: "The most important thing is to solve the problems of the people."

Isaac Mario dos Anjos alerted the conferees to the need to establish a policy of economy, to cut unnecessary expenditures and to enable the government to solve

immediate problems with our own resources and not by increasing imports of goods that can be produced here in the country.

Referring to the price increases, the Angolan official said the policy is aimed to force people to cut back on excessive consumption of such goods as gasoline. Formerly, people were in the habit of wasting fuel and today they feel obliged to use it more economically, because of the change in the sales price.

He said that every citizen should be engaged in tilling the soil, because the people depend on the land to meet their consumption needs.

***Benguela Food Aid Distribution Criticized**

91AF0708A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 6 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] Benguela—The Benguela Municipal Committee of the MPLA-PL [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] has deplored the methods used to distribute essential goods, particularly foodstuffs, to the population.

At the end of its 10th ordinary meeting, held in Benguela, it was concluded that the amount of food available for sale to the public does not meet the needs, creating a food shortage for the residents of the municipio.

According to the final communique of the meeting, this organ of party leadership in the municipio finds that the Municipal Literacy Commission is not functioning properly at present and appeals to the responsible organizations to make better use of the existing structures to provide better training for the local children.

Regarding the internal life of the party, particularly with respect to organization, the Municipal Committee concluded that the rank and file organizations functioned poorly during the last four months of 1990; hence it has decided to take stronger action to revitalize them.

During the meeting, which was led by Miguel Mayato, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Municipal Committee planned its activities for the first four months of this year and took an accounting of the work accomplished by its various structures in 1990.

Paulo Teixeira Jorge, first secretary of the Party Provincial Committee and member of the Central Committee, followed the proceedings of the session and later, at the end of the same day, he chaired a meeting with the military leaders in command of this zone in the province.

The participants of the meeting of the Benguela Municipal Committee were informed of the comments gathered in a public opinion survey and learned about the current political-military situation in their area of jurisdiction.

It is noted that, of the 33 members who constitute the Benguela Municipal Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, only 24 were present at the close of its 10th ordinary session.

***OIC Releases Coffee Export Figures for 1990**

91AF0710E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 31 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] Angola exported 5,650 sacks of coffee during November of last year, according to the International Coffee Organization (OIC).

According to a press release distributed in London by the OIC, coffee exports during that period were double the figure for November 1989 and one-fifth of the figure for November 1986, when coffee exports stood at 30,000 sacks, the largest volume in the last five years.

The press release also noted that Angolan coffee exports reached 87,000 sacks in the 1989/1990 coffee year, as against 133,000 sacks and 179,000 sacks, respectively, in the two preceding years.

In November 1990, Angolan coffee exports represented only 0.32 percent of the 1.7 million sacks exported by the African producers.

Coffee production in Angola, which was the second largest African producer in 1973/1974, has been devastated by the war that is currently afflicting the country.

***Protectionism Urged for Textile Industry**

91AF0708B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 6 Feb 91 p 3

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Speaking with the Angolan news agency Angop, Manuel Henrique, general administrator of "Africa Textil" advocated protectionism for the national textile industry as soon as the conditions are created for the establishment of a market economy in Angola.

Protectionist measures should be initiated immediately after a cease-fire agreement is signed between the government and the rebels of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and should remain in place for at least five years, during which the textile industry should phase in modifications of its equipment.

Manuel Henriques, who has headed "Africa Textil" for about five years, said the state's protectionist policy should take in other areas of production, to contribute to the development of the economy and protect it from foreign competition.

"The industries that Angola intends to develop should be protected from foreign competition," Henriques said. To this end, he added, duties will have to be increased on imported goods that can be produced in this country.

The general administrator of "Africa Textil" commented that the lack of investment in manpower training

and the uniform ceilings on the importation of raw materials, accessories, and spare parts are major problems for the nation's textile industry.

"The Angolan cadres who were trained abroad are having great difficulty adapting to our production [methods] because they are not familiar with the situation here," concluded the administrator of "Africa Textil," the only national textile industry that is in fairly regular operation.

The other two textile companies, Textang-I and Textang-II, headquartered in the capital, remain idle.

***Angonave Earns 2.5 Billion New Kwanzas**

91AF0708E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 5 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] During last year, the Angolan shipping company Angonave earned 2.5 billion new kwanzas [NKz] for short- and long-range transportation of merchandise, as against 1 billion NKz in 1989, according to Angonave commercial director Jose Tomaz.

Speaking with the Angolan news agency Angop, Jose Tomaz said that hiring such foreign firms as "Transnautica" and the "SEP" for unloading services at the nation's ports had contributed to the increase in revenues.

The company fleet currently comprises six ships: the "Kifangondo," the "Joaquim Kapango," the "Ebo," the "Lundoge," the "Kari pande," the "Hoji Ya Henda," and the "Ngola," which operate inside the country and at the South American ports of Santos and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and Buenos Aires (Argentina), and also in the Iberian Peninsula and in northern Europe.

Angonave transported 321,406 tons of various cargo in 1990, as against 241,372 tons in 1989.

"The slow pace of the unloading service meant that the ships were remaining in port for a long time, obliging us to pay out large sums in taxes and port and freight charges," Jose Tomaz said.

According to the commercial director, since 1990, the company has employed a system of delivering cargo directly to the client, to avoid damage and theft during transportation from the port to the client.

Referring to the theft of merchandise that has been occurring recently at the nation's ports, Tomaz said that sometimes the merchandise is diverted by the stevedores of the country of origin and other times by the port workers themselves.

The lack of sophisticated means of communication and of merchant marine technicians, as well as the bureaucratic methods employed by the banks in liberating funds, are the principal problems Angonave faces in its day-to-day operations.

It should be noted that, up to 1984, Angonave had a fleet of eight ships, one of which sank in 1985 as a result of its deteriorated condition; another one, unspecified, [was] sold.

***Official Warns of National Flora Degradation**

91AF0708F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 5 Feb 91 p 2

[Text] The flora of Angola is in the process of degradation, which could have unforeseeable ecological consequences, Engineer Garcia Andre, provincial delegate of the Agriculture Ministry in Kwanza Norte, warned in N'Dalatando.

Speaking on the occasion of National Earth Day, celebrated on 31 January, the provincial delegate based his statement on the growing devastation of the flora by a part of the population that is destroying it for uses that are incompatible with a balanced ecology.

As an example of negative acts committed by man, Eng. Garcia Andre cited the "Morro do M'binda" (about 20 km from N'Dalatanda), where the forest is being cut down indiscriminately, for the lumber, for charcoal, and to plant crops.

Unless appropriate and timely measures are taken, he said, he fears that the country's forest resources will experience a serious level of destruction.

The provincial official reiterated the need for concerted community efforts in reforestation and the planting of trees in public areas.

***Kwanza-Norte 1990 Crime Statistics Given**

01AF0710D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 31 Jan 91 p 3

[All figures as published]

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Police registered 726 crimes of various types in Kwanza-Norte Province in 1990.

In statements to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, Almirindo de Almeida, provincial director of that judicial instance, said that this represented an increase of 80 cases over the figure for 1989.

Crimes against persons were the most frequent, with 375 cases, followed by crimes against property, with 211 cases, disturbances of order and public tranquillity, with 111 cases, and 30 cases of diversion of merchandise during unloading.

The 1990 crime figures refer only to Cazengo and Cambambe municipios, with 598 and 128 crimes, respectively.

According to Almirindo de Almeida, during last year 374 crimes were investigated and forwarded to the court and 314 individuals were held in preventive detention.

***Cost of Rehabilitating Airport Areas Given**

91AF0710G Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 25 Jan 91 p 2

[Text] The additional construction works currently under way to make better use of the "State Protocol" [VIP] areas at the "4 February" International Airport will cost \$198,145 (at 30 new kwanzas to the dollar), the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from official sources.

According to a document to which ANGOP had access, these works, which are not connected with the repair of the damages caused by the recent detonation of a bomb in the VIP area, include an additional expenditure of 1,427,703 new kwanzas.

On 27 December 1990, a powerful explosive device was detonated at the "4 February" Airport near the "State Protocol" area, damaging its structures; the damage has been estimated at about \$1 million (30 million new kwanzas).

These additional works, consisting in the repair and replacement of buildings and other infrastructures, will include the presidential and ambassadorial lounges and working offices, as well as construction of a hangar (connected with the "State Protocol").

The construction works, which were initiated on 17 January and should be completed in early April, are the responsibility of the Portuguese construction company "Teixeira Duarte."

At the airport, ANGOP learned that the rehabilitation consists, among other things, in installing window blinds with vertical slats, varnishing the woods, painting the walls, replacing the plate glass, and creating a panel of decorative tiles on the wall of the bar.

Regarding the buildings and various equipment, it is noted that the work includes replacement of the bathroom fixtures and kitchen equipment and the installation of draperies of opaque fabric, chandeliers, shelves of composition wood, leather sofas, a video system, and air conditioning units.

Other tasks include the revamping of the electrical system, the repair of the elevator in the ambassadorial lounge, and the installation of a telephone system, including two portable phones.

Swaziland

RSA Mines Commended for Employing Swazi Workers

MB1303175091 Mbabane Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The minister for labor and public service, Senator Ben Nsibandze, commended the South African Chamber

of Mines for providing employment for close to 20,000 workers, a figure constituting 20 percent of the total Swazi workforce.

Remarks were made during a meeting with officials of the Mine Labor Recruitment Agency, Mrs. (Wright) and Mr. (Fred Tuck), this morning. Senator Nsibandze said the migrant labor in the mines provide valuable employment opportunities for Swazis and it is (?important) that the labor avenue be kept open.

The intention of the meeting was to introduce Mr. (Fred Tuck) who is taking over from [name indistinct] on retirement.

Interior Minister on Refugees Status, Repatriation

MB1303180491 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The minister for interior, Senator Senzenjani Tshabalala, says refugees are not permitted to remain in the country permanently.

He says they are repatriated immediately the political situation in their respective countries of origin is back to normal [sentence as heard]. Members of Parliament, Jabulani Dlamini and E.M. Gbedze, asked the minister to enlighten the House of Assembly about the status of refugees in the country. Mr. Tshabalala said all refugees are registered with the Ministry of Interior but illegal immigrants are liable for prosecution.

He also told members of Parliament that the land near Nyampale on which some refugees have been resettled was obtained through the consent of the owners.

Zambia

ROK Opens Embassy, To Improve DPRK Relations

MB1403210691 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The Republic of Korea has promised to use its newly established embassy in Zambia to improve relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK].

Charge d'affaires at the Korean Embassy in Lusaka Mr. (Yuna Kim) told ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] in an interview today that his country would take advantage of the presence of the DPRK Embassy to campaign for the reunification of the two Koreas. South Korea opened its embassy in Lusaka on 5 March and Mr. Kim said he is confident that relations between his country and Zambia have entered a new chapter in which both countries will benefit.

Prime Minister Praises Japan's Development Aid

MB1303191891 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 91

[Text] Prime Minister Malimba Mashele has commended Japan's efforts aimed at [word indistinct] (Kambilumbilo) and (Kana Kantampa) resettlement schemes. He said (?if) the Japanese also built valuable public services such as (?pools) and clinics, the resettlements will become acceptable places to live in.

The prime minister was speaking today when the Japanese trade delegation called on him at cabinet office and, speaking on behalf of the delegation, (Yesua Sakagushi) praised Zambia's efforts to promote agriculture and rural development.

World Bank Arrears Cleared; Eligible for Loans

MB1403111691 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0940 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] Lusaka Mar 14 SAPA—Zambia on Thursday [14 Mar] cleared her arrears with the World Bank and immediately became eligible for further bank loans, curtailed in 1987.

Zambia owed the World Bank 1.3 billion U.S. dollars and accumulated arrears of 300 million U.S. dollars.

SAPA's correspondents in Lusaka reported a dispatch from the bank's headquarters in Washington D.C. on Thursday said the signing of an economic recovery credit meant that Zambia no longer had any arrears with the World Bank and would start enjoying fresh funding from the bank.

Zambia's ambassador to the United States, Mr Paul Lusaka, signed on behalf of the government while Mr Stephen Denning signed for the bank.

The signing of the economic recovery credit was preceded by signing of a 200 million U.S. dollar interest free bridging loan from the Bank of England which paved the way for the clearing of the arrears. Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda has praised "the extraordinary efforts" by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the international donor community in supporting Zambia's economic restructuring. In Lusaka during the signing ceremony, he noted that despite the unfavourable global economic environment, Zambia was committed to the implementation of its adjustment programme.

He thanked all the governments that had assisted Zambia to clear its arrears with the World Bank. Amongst these countries are Finland, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, the USA and the British Government through the Bank of England.

—On March 18 the World Bank will chair the consultative group meeting in Paris and it is hoped that donors will continue supporting Zambia's economic adjustment efforts through their pledges.

Finance Minister Mr Gibson Chigaga and Bank of Zambia Governor Mr Jacques Bussieres are in Paris to attend the meeting.

The World Bank has over 21 projects in almost every major sector of Zambia's economy.

Minister Sees Aid Prospects 'Bright'

*MB1403191891 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] Finance Minister Gibson Chigaga said in London today that Zambia's chances of getting more funds during the Paris meeting to be held next Monday [18 March] are bright. The minister who is leading a high-powered delegation said that arrangements which were made by the multilateral institutions, the IMF, World Bank, donor countries, and Zambia had gone well since last June. He said all the arrears totalling \$1.4 billion had been cleared with the multilateral institutions. When asked about privatization, Comrade Chigaga said that preparations for the program were going on well and as soon as they were over, the government would make an announcement indicating how parastatal organizations will be privatized. He made it clear that all investors were welcomed, both foreign and local, because of the prevailing conducive atmosphere which had been created by the government.

Loan To Finance Recovery Program

*MB1403192091 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] Zambia has been granted a \$237.2 million-loan by the World Bank. The money offered to Zambia by the International Development Agency, an affiliate of the World Bank, comes on the wake of the country paying off all its arrears totalling \$319 million. A dispatch from the bank's headquarters in Washington D.C. says the country will spend the fund on a new economic recovery program.

The World Bank suspending funding to Zambia in May 1987 when the country fell into arrears and abandoned the IMF austerity economic restructuring program.

Zambia's new recovery program includes relaxing price and marketing controls on maize and fertilizer and privatizing some state-owned companies, as well as reforming the civil service and lifting trade barriers.

Main Political Parties Seek Removal of 'Old Leaders'

*MB1503070791 Cape Town SOUTH
in English 7-13 Mar 91 p 9*

[Article by Melinda Ham: "Desperate To Brush Away Cobwebs"]

[Text] In Zambia's two main political parties, the younger generation is fighting to remove their old leaders before the country's first multiparty elections in 18 years are held before July.

The split is between the old freedom fighters—"the stone throwers" who fought for independence from Britain in 1964—and the younger politicians, who were only teenagers or young boys at the time.

A relatively young but senior-ranking United National Independence Party (UNIP) member of parliament brought the issue clearly into focus when he recently returned from a 10-day election campaign.

"President Kaunda and the old guard are an election liability," he said. "My constituency says they have to go or UNIP will lose the election."

People blame Kaunda's ruling elite for their falling living standards over the last 15 years.

Schools have few books or desks. The overcrowded hospitals have insufficient drugs and equipment. Inflation reaching more than 100 percent a year has pushed prices of basic commodities beyond the reach of the majority of the population.

The UNIP government defensively points to external factors such as the oil crisis in the mid-70s, the poor prices for copper—the source of more than 90 percent of Zambia's annual foreign exchange earnings annually—and South African destabilisation.

But Zambians are tired of hearing excuses. The relative economic success of their neighbours Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe, seems to prove to them that the continuing economic deterioration is due in large part to severe mismanagement and failure to diversify away from copper.

The Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) is not immune from the UNIP stigma as most of its interim leaders are defectors from the ruling party. Some former UNIP stalwarts in the MMD also have questionable track records. The younger generation say they want new blood in their leadership and a code of ethics to automatically disqualify those with dubious backgrounds.

President Kaunda promised last September that a "new-look UNIP" would be created and that recommendations of a parliamentary select committee to democratise UNIP and the government would be implemented. None of this has happened yet.

However, Kaunda has taken some steps to pacify his critics. He recently announced that at the upcoming UNIP convention anyone within UNIP could challenge him for the position of presidential candidate. No one has had the courage yet to step forward.

He has also permitted international observers at the elections—if the opposition invites them.

But neither the opposition nor Western diplomats have forgotten that, despite this magnanimous gesture, Kaunda still has wide-reaching powers under the state of emergency regulations to detain anyone without trial who "endangers state security".

Parliament, of which two-thirds is presidential appointees, has the power to repeal the emergency. But political analysts say this is unlikely to happen before the elections because, they believe, Kaunda wants a final card to play if he gets into a tight corner.

Benin

Premier Soglo Addresses Nation on Recent Elections

AB1303223091 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Nicephore Soglo in Cotonou on 13 March following 10 March presidential elections—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Beninese, dear fellow countrymen, once again and brilliantly, you have just shown your patriotism, political maturity, and your spirit of responsibility to the entire world by going massively and calmly to the polls in a disciplined way on 10 March to elect the future head of state. This act is for all of us a legitimate source of pride. There is no better encouragement and comfort for the institutions of democratic renewal, and this is a particular credit for the High Council of the Republic and the transitional government, whose major objective is to carve a path leading irreversibly to a law-abiding state.

The results being what they are, we should return to the polls on 24 March 1991, and this will be the last act of this long process launched to set up the new institutions of a law-abiding state. I therefore urge you to go and vote massively and fearlessly, for what is at stake is very important. I am sure that you will discharge this duty with the same dignity that has forced the entire world's admiration. Long live the democratic renewal! Long live Benin!

High Council Meets To Examine Election Results

AB1403120691 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The High Council of the Republic [HCR] met today to examine the partial results of last Sunday's elections. The results were not confirmed because the results from outside the country were not available at the Interior Ministry, but incoming results will not change the current results that much. The partial results reflect the votes in Benin and outside the country. The HCR has delayed examining the results to give the Interior Ministry more time. This did not prevent the HCR from analyzing the conditions in which the elections took place; for the most part the public was satisfied with how elections were conducted.

Benin has succeeded in the first phase of democracy, Theodore Olofou said. Security was maintained despite alarmist rumors circulating a few days before the elections, and all dignitaries expressed satisfaction with the peaceful atmosphere during the voting. A few minor incidents occurred here and there, according to former President Hubert Maga, who criticized rumormongers and alarmists who are sowing seeds of fear within the population, announcing trouble and violence in northern Benin. Nobody disturbed peace in the area, and anything that could bring about division should be avoided. It is

true that all Beninese should feel at home in any part of the country, the interior minister said. The HCR reviewed conditions of the first round of voting in order to improve conditions for the second round.

The HCR chairman called on the interior minister to check the alarming rumors on the sale of voters cards in the country. The prices proposed for these cards range from 1000 to 10,000 CFA francs depending on the localities. This is a scandal, Monsignore Isidore De Souza said. When we talk about morals, we cannot condone such degradation. The interior minister was asked to shed light on this issue and to take strong measures to fight these dishonest political maneuvers.

Announces Official Results

AB1503120191 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 0615 GMT 15 Mar 91

[Text] Results of the first round of the presidential elections are now official. Yesterday the High Council of the Republic [HCR] approved the final figures. The trend noticed in the provisional results was confirmed: First place went to Nicephore Soglo with 36.16 percent of the votes. Others follow in this order: Mathieu Kerekou, 27.33; Albert Tevoedjre, 14.24; Bruno Amousou, 5.69; Adrien Hounbedji, 4.58; Moise Mensah, 3.44; Severin Adjovi, 2.65; Bertin Borna, 1.61; Idelphonse Lemon, 0.99; Assani Fassassi, 0.90; Gatiem Hounbedji, 0.89; Robert Dossou, 0.84; and Thomas Goudou, 0.68.

This official publication of results by the HCR ushers in claims that must be made according to the HCR's timetable. The hearing and decisions on these claims will be completed by Saturday at the latest. The approval of results led to discussing conditions for holding the presidential runoff. The concern for sincerity and honesty was strongly reaffirmed, and measures to check fraud were taken. A decision was made to remind voters that collective voting is strictly forbidden. No family head can vote for several members of his family, and nobody is allowed to vote twice by proxy. The electoral list remains closed; any new registration is forbidden.

Voters who lost their voting cards can be issued copies by their subprefects or heads of their municipalities who are the only competent authorities to do this. The process has been made easier: One no longer needs a declaration of loss, just proof of his name and address. The suprefect or head of the municipality will check the data in the voters registers.

On election day, markets will be closed so everyone can exercise his civic duty. In every voting station, a basket will be used to collect ballot papers not cast, but this basket must be placed so it does not influence the voting or violate voters' secrecy. The HCR also examined measures for transferring the ballot boxes etc. In any case, several recommendations were made to the government. A radio communique will be translated into all

local languages to give greater publicity to these measures. The election officials must also be aware of the need to strictly adhere to these recommendations.

Presidential Candidate Tevoedjre Interviewed

AB1303201091 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 0615 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Interview with Albert Tevoedjre, Our Common Cause, NCC, chairman and presidential candidate, by reporters Jean Houelakoue, Gerard Migan, and Francois Agosou at Radio House in Cotonou on 12 March—recorded]

[Text] [Tevoedjre] You have asked me what we will do? We are seriously examining this. All that I can tell you and that we will decide or suggest to our militants will be essentially based on the higher interest of the nation and on the development-related demands of the NCC.

[Reporter] Albert Tevoedjre, rumors have it that this afternoon you made a choice. What was it?

[Tevoedjre] These rumors are false. Since I am in the heart of the negotiations, I can tell you that our steering committee met yesterday and we established criteria for thinking about our decision and that two commissions were set up. One is to closely examine the programs, behavior, and the possible suggestions of each candidate. The other is to help assess the impact of our decision at the grassroots level, namely the grassroots militants, and (?see to what extent) our decision can take into account the opinions of the militants of the NCC and of the other parties. I would like to add that we are not making an NCC choice, but we are planning to make sure that our views are similar to many other parties.'

[Reporter] Yesterday, you watched the television news and heard what Assani Fassassi said. Does that in any way concern you?

[Tevoedjre] That statement yesterday does not in any way concern me. I hold Dr. Fassassi in high esteem. I met with him occasionally during the presidential elections, but our discussions were never as lengthy as he stated. I do not feel at all concerned by the suggestions—probably very sincere at his level—that he made. I am not bound by what he stated.

[Reporter] Mr. Tevoedjre, you were seen in the corridors of the Presidential Palace. Does this not confirm what Assani Fassassi has said?

[Tevoedjre] When was I seen in the corridors of the Presidential Palace? [Words indistinct] I have not gone out of my house since Sunday [10 March] morning, when I went to mass at 0730, and went to vote at 0930. I returned to Djregbe and I did not go out until (?1800) this evening, when I came to Television House. I could not have been seen there.

[Reporter] It is said that you are really holding negotiations with President Mathieu Kerekou.

[Tevoedjre] I am or rather the NCC is negotiating with the two candidates remaining for the second round.

[Reporter] The NCC is negotiating with the two candidates. How are these negotiations organized?

[Tevoedjre] Well, they are sending emissaries to Djregbe. We are doing everything at Djregbe. We do not leave Djregbe, we are there, we ask nothing of anybody, we are at home, we have our [word indistinct], and the friends who are kind enough to come to consult with us do so at Djregbe.

[Reporter] Mr. Tevoedjre, do you not think that if you take more time to make your stand known, the NCC voters might not follow your instructions later on?

[Tevoedjre] The NCC voters are not robots and the party leadership is not made of robots. We are men and women who think. We give ourselves the necessary time to think matters over. The second round of the presidential campaign will last two weeks, and we have enough time by the end of the week to take a responsible stand concerning the important and sometimes grave problems confronting the nation.

[Reporter] Indeed, concerning thinking the matter over, have you now started somehow considering the conditions that you will lay down?

[Tevoedjre] We not only thought over the conditions but also over a method. There will be no personal decision, for example a decision by Mr. Tevoedjre. There will rather be an NCC decision I think, which will come from another broad-based decision. We believe that, in view of the importance of the matter, the NCC should take a stand, but if it seems that we are dragging our feet this is because we are also holding contacts with other political formations, for we believe that a stronger (?group is needed) at this stage of the development of democracy in Benin and also that we will not take an isolated position as one party. [Passage indistinct] and I thank you for this. Even though we appear to be an important side, we are not alone. If we are two, three, four, or five parties saying the same thing and tackling the issue the same way, especially if the party leaders have presented candidates, well I think that this will be welcomed more collectively, [word indistinct], responsibly, and objectively by the nation. We are striving to achieve this goal, and it can take some time.

[Reporter] Mr. Tevoedjre, in these negotiations, you certainly have assessed your chances. So, tell us, where do your chances stand today—on the side of President Kerekou or Nicephore Soglo?

[Tevoedjre] Our chances stand on the side of national interest. When we have (?given) our reasons for such an option, we will have no assurances, but rather we will think that our position will stand a great chance of being shared by the people.

Japan Grants \$6.8 Million Loan for Equipment*AB1103174491 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT
11 Mar 91*

[Text] Abidjan, March 11 (AFP)—Japan has loaned Benin 900 million yen (6.8 million dollars) to ease the West African country's economic burden, a communique from the Japanese Embassy here said Monday. The funds are to be used to buy equipment abroad destined to boost the country's economic and social development.

Primary School Teachers Protest Retrenchment*AB1303214491 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is something of a lull in the politicking in Benin as voters prepare for the second round of the presidential elections next Sunday [17 March], and in the meantime, social unrest is surfacing again. It is mostly to do with the structural adjustment program that Benin has agreed with the IMF and the World Bank that calls for a cut back in the country's civil service which is currently staffed by 47,000 people. Workers are concerned about their security and today hundreds of primary school teachers have expressed their fears by holding a sit-in at the Ministry of Education. From Benin, Karim Mukanla reports:

[Begin Mukanla recording] The sit-in lasted several hours and Mr. Paulin Hountondji, the national education minister, finally yielded to the angry teachers' demand. The minister confirmed that the government does have a civil servant retrenchment plan, the so-called targeted layoff program. But Mr. Hountondji explained that lazy teachers were the first on the retrenchment list. He lashed out at those other teachers who come to work at 9:30 in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock. The minister said that it is unfair that some teachers work like horses, while others just sit there doing nothing.

The minister disclosed that the government planned to hire 800 high school teachers. He suggested that those of the primary school teachers who are interested be given a chance to take a test and complete a three-year internship. That way, Mr. Hountondji explained, they will upgrade their skill and qualify for the job of high school teachers.

A Benin Government confidential document issued recently in cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF plans to lay off at least 6,000 civil servants over the next five years. The document says that the layoffs will be specifically targeted. That is why every government worker wonders whether they will not be the next target. [end recording]

Mali**Meeting on Implementing Tamanrasset Accord Held***AB1003112291 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 1500 GMT 8 Mar 91*

[Text] The deliberations of the commission charged with monitoring the implementation of the Tamanrasset Accord that ended the events in the Sixth and Seventh Regions have ended in Gao. One of the concrete results of these deliberations is the release by Mali of the prisoners captured during the events. Oumar Toure, our special correspondent, in Gao has the details:

[Begin Toure recording] This meeting, which actually began on the evening of 6 March, took place in the form of informal consultations limited to heads of delegations to clear the misunderstandings resulting from often divergent interpretations of the Tamanrasset Accord's terms. This is because the Gao meeting constitutes a decisive step in the actual implementation of the 6 January accord in the regions in question.

This meeting enabled participants to note three achievements. First, the Malian Government has honored all its commitments. For example, concerning the reduction of security forces in the Gao and Timbuktu Regions, 12 units out of 18 deployed during the fratricidal conflict were withdrawn and sent to Tessalit, Gao, Kida, Timbuktu, and Diabali. And unilaterally, Mali has released 24 prisoners captured during the fighting, and this was done without expecting in exchange the release of the prisoners and interned civilians [words indistinct] Popular Movement of Azawad, MPA, and the Arab Islamic Front of Azawad, FRIA.

Second, despite divergent interpretations of the terms of the 6 January accord at the beginning of the deliberations, the Gao meeting showed both movements totally keeping the spirit of Tamanrasset 1 and 2. No reluctance was noticed even though the discussions somehow failed to make progress. This was due to the fact that both movements understood the accords differently.

Third, Algeria's availability. This sister country once again proved its unconditional commitment to helping solve all the problems. During the working sessions, the Algerian representatives conducted the deliberations with much judgment to reach today's success. The next step will be at the end of March to take stock of the implementation of the 6 January accords.

Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that the commission charged with monitoring the implementation of the Tamanrasset Accords was set up on 31 January, at Tamanrasset. It is comprised of 22 members as follows: eight Malian Government representatives, eight representatives for the MPA and FRIA, and six for Algeria, which is currently chairing the commission. These delegations were led on the Malian side by Colonel Ousmane Coulibaly, chief of the Malian Defense Staff, on the

Algerian side by (Abdoul Shisaid), principal private secretary to the Algerian interior minister, and on the MPA-FRIA side by Iyad Ag Ghali. [end recording]

Niger

Further Reportage on MNSD Party Congress

Candidates Refuse To Compromise

AB1403223291 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 14 Mar 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The conference of Niger's ruling MNSD [National Movement of the Development Society] party, which is supposed to transform it into a political fighting machine to take on the opposition in forthcoming multiparty elections, has run into an impasse after four days of discussions. The problem is the election of a new leader of the party. Three military candidates are standing. State President Ali Saibou; former Minister of Interior Colonel Tandji Mamadou; and Colonel Djermakoye, Niger's ambassador to Washington. From Niamey Moussa Kaka telexed this report:

[Begin announcer recording] The eight regional presidents of the MNSD are continuing their discussions aimed at reaching a consensus among three leadership candidates. The MNSD is going through a serious internal crisis and is on the verge of breaking up because the three candidates still refuse to compromise. The 900 congress delegates reassembled this afternoon to consider the reports of various commissions set up yesterday and was set to elect members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee later in the day.

Meanwhile, the Niamey section of the Association of Women Teachers of Niger [AFN] organized a large peaceful protest march today. The women teachers from primary and secondary schools, and colleges in the capital were protesting against the participation of their national association, the AFN, at the MNSD congress. The women are calling for the withdrawal of their association from the MNSD once it has become a political party. Their association's statutes stipulate that it should be an apolitical movement not affiliated to any political party. In their declaration they demanded the reopening of some schools which were closed two weeks ago. They also demanded that their organization should run along democratic lines. [end recording]

Internal Elections Set for 15 Mar

AB1403230691 Niamey Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the National Movement of the Development Society [MNSD] is continuing its deliberations at the Niamey Congress Palace. The participants are examining the reports of the deliberations of the commissions in charge of the electoral

(?laws), statutes and rules of procedure, and program of action. As for the election of the members of the Committee Central and of the Political Bureau, they will be held tomorrow morning at the Congress Palace.

Nigeria

THE VANGUARD on U.S. Arab Position

AB1303175591 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 13 Mar 91

[From the press review]

[Text] The editorial of THE VANGUARD takes a look at the Middle East. The paper is of the opinion that America rants and shouts with the democracies of the world but neither sees nor hears any evil in hunting with the motley pack of autocracies and dictatorships that litter the Middle East.

THE VANGUARD says the U.S.A. prefers to stick with the sheikhs who have appropriated the wealth of their nations. The paper points out that conspiracy with the West prevents the Arab sheikhs, sultans, princes, and amirs from getting overly indignant over the Palestinian conflict. To the West, continues THE VANGUARD, this qualifies them as moderate Arab nations, but to the Arab people, they are the traitors to Arab nationalism. The paper says between the two positions somewhere lies the truth.

Minister Announces Cut in Oil Production

AB1303222491 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] Nigeria is to reduce its present oil production level by 95,000 barrels per day. This in line with the agreement reached by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the end of its meeting in Geneva. In an interview with newsmen, the minister of petroleum resources, Professor Jibril Aminu said Nigeria would benefit by the decision if the production level was sustained. He explained that the reduction ceiling to 223 million barrels per day for OPEC members was designed to mop up excess oil in the market to shore up prices. Prof. Aminu was optimistic that the decision would help to stabilize the oil market and also prevent the further sliding of oil prices.

Senegal

Reestablishing Prime Minister's Post Favored

AB1303214891 Dakar PANA in French 1231 GMT
13 Mar 91

[Text] Dakar, 13 Mar (APS-SEN/PANA)—The reestablishment of the post of prime minister at the head of the government, with parliamentary responsibilities, will henceforth make it "easier than in the past," in Senegal, to table a motion of censorship. [Passage indistinct]

instead of one quarter, an official commentary published today in Dakar said after a weekly cabinet meeting chaired yesterday by President Abdou Diouf.

The Senegalese Parliament was convened Thursday [7 March] for an extraordinary session devoted to the examination of a draft constitutional amendment on the reestablishment of the post of prime minister created in 1970 and abolished 13 years later. "The responsibilities of the head of state as conferred on him by universal suffrage remain unchanged, but their conditions of application will be modified," the commentary stressed.

In this perspective, the commentary added that it "will be the prime minister's duty to direct the action of the government and the administration in conformity with the orders of the president, by seeking to be in agreement as much as possible with the National Assembly." The government's action, it continued, will henceforth be executed "under the double supervision of the sole possessors of democratic legitimacy—the president of the Republic and the National Assembly."

Such a measure, according to the commentary, which stressed that the right to dissolve the National Assembly is, however, acknowledged for the head of state, "will offer the best guarantees in order to keep the government's action from diverting from the people's will." It will also enable the executive power to "have a new force in order to take up the numerous challenges with which it will be confronted in the daily management of state affairs."

The reestablishment of the post of prime minister is interpreted by the current Senegalese Constitution's ability to adapt itself. The constitution has been in force since 7 March 1963. The Senegalese Constitution "has shown by its long existence, after many adaptations, that it is a real framework for the consolidation of democracy and development," it can be read in the text made public in Dakar after the cabinet meeting.

EEC, France To Fund of Returnee Program

AB1303123691 Dakar PANA in English 1124 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] Dakar, 13 March (APS-SEN/PANA)—Senegal is to receive a total of 1,235 billion CFA francs (about 4.8 million U.S. dollars) from the European Economic Community and the French Government to finance the second phase of the project for the reintegration of its nationals repatriated from neighbouring Mauritania.

According to a statement issued to the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY, the EEC will provide 2.1 million ECU [European Currency Units] while France will provide 10 million French francs to finance the economic reintegration of the repatriated Senegalese. These have been

living around St. Louis, capital of the northern Senegalese region, since the 1989 inter-communal violence which erupted in Senegal and Mauritania against each others nationals.

The funds will essentially be used to enhance grassroot organisations like growers' associations and financial institutions which are expected to play a key role in the reintegration programme.

The agreement for the funds is expected to be signed Thursday by the Senegalese minister of finance and planning, Moussa Toure, the EEC delegate, Mrs Gabrielle von Brochowski and Serge Michailoff, the director of Caisse Centrale, the French Government fund for economic cooperation.

Sierra Leone

Students Demonstrate, Call for Multiparty System

AB1203204691 Paris AFP in French 1922 GMT 12 Mar 91

[Text] Freetown, 12 Mar [AFP]—The Union of Sierra Leonean Students has just asked President Joseph Momoh to organize "a referendum on the multiparty system without delay." About 100 of them demonstrated today in Njala (200 km from Freetown), the organization announced in a communique today.

The students carried banners with the slogan: "No Elections Without a Multiparty System." Legislative elections are slated for May, but the authorities have not yet announced whether they will be held again under the one-party system.

The student union has threatened to boycott classes and call on civil servants to strike if a referendum is not organized rapidly.

A short time later, the government issued a communique recalling that an official commission was studying the possible transition to a multiparty system and promised to examine the report as soon as it is completed. It also expressed regret that "some people have been threatening peace and public order," and called on "everyone to abide by the law" and defer to the authorities.

Togo

Further on Student Clashes, Protests in Lome

AB1403174691 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 14 Mar 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The student troubles in Togo are escalating and spreading. It began at the Benin campus of Lome University on Monday [11 March] when lectures were abruptly brought a halt. The students are parading a lot of old grievances about educational issues, but there are increasingly political terms and outright demands for

political change. The trouble has now spread to secondary and technical schools in Lome and beyond the city center. From Lome, Eboh Godwin telexed this report:

[Begin announcer recording] A group of university students describing itself as the Collectif des Mouvements Etudiants [Student Collective Movement], went on the rampage this morning, encouraging and forcing students in various secondary and technical schools to abandon classes. The worst affected school appeared to be the Lycee Technique Eyadema at Adidogome, about 8 km from Lome, where serious clashes were reported between students and law enforcement agencies yesterday.

This morning, rowdy scenes were reported at the Protestant College near the Lome University Teaching Hospital in Tokoin. At this college, the ringleaders drove students out of their classrooms and stoned law enforcement officers. The same rowdy scene was recorded at Lycee St. Joseph and Nyekonakpoe. The students of the Ecole Francaise, an international school for foreigners, were also forced to abandon classes this morning. Some schools with military guards were left untouched, making it possible for final year students to sit their exams. There was also trouble at Tsevie, 25 km from Lome, and at Kpalime, 109 km away.

The students are calling on the authorities to meet the demands the students made last February. The students are asking for political and educational reforms, they want autonomy for the University of Benin and a 50 percent increase in salaries for all lecturers. They also want an increase in their own allowances, more teaching materials, and better transportation.

But most significantly, the students are demanding the convening of a national conference to discuss the political future of Togo. They vehemently opposed the timetable drawn up by the government for a return to multiparty democracy. The students are calling for the immediate lifting of the ban on politics as well as a general amnesty for all political exiles.

A government communique issued last night said that a group of agitators were going round fermenting trouble. It warned that such provocateurs would be dealt with according to the law. [end recording]

Ten Groups Form Opposition Front

AB1503091491 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT
15 Mar 91

[Excerpt] Lome, March 15 (AFP)—Ten Togolese groups on Friday announced the creation of an opposition front to the one-party regime of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, amid continuing tension in the capital. The umbrella movement, the Front of Associations for Renewal (FAR), called for the right to create political parties, a general amnesty and the convening of a national conference on the West African state's future. The FAR immediately called on all Togolese to take part in a protest march Saturday, [16 March] organized by students who have been on strike since Tuesday, [12 March].

The front is composed of four independent student organizations, the Togolese League of Human Rights, and five other groups which have been calling for rapid moves towards democracy. It said there existed in Togo a "split" between the people and the government and denounced the "institutionalization of tribalism" at "all levels of public life." [passage omitted]

'Thousands' of Women Demonstrate

AB1503144091 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT
15 Mar 91

[Text] Lome, 15 Mar (AFP)—Several thousand Togolese women demonstrated late this morning in front of the French Embassy, demanding the return of young persons arrested or who had disappeared during the past two days in the wake of demonstrations by students and high school children, an AFP reporter observed. Beginning at the Central Market, the demonstration first stopped in front of the U.S. Embassy. No security forces were in sight. The women waved branches, sang, and occasionally chanted slogans hostile to General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

According to the Togolese Human Rights League, 12 students have "disappeared" since Wednesday, 13 March, while 15 others were detained today. The minister of education explained that no high school child had been arrested, but added that 30 "elements" who, according to him, were causing trouble on the university campus had been "brought under control," without giving any clue about their fate.

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